

THE North-China Herald AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. IV., No. 160.

SHANGHAI, MAY 28, 1870.

PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

DEATHS.

At Yedo, April 28th, JOHN O'DRISCOLL, Esq., of Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, Japan.

On the 13th instant, of convulsions, the infant son of R. S. RAPHAEL.

At Shanghai, on the 20th inst., of fever, F. EMMEL, aged 30 years.

LATEST DATES

England, (tel.) May 3	Hankow, May 25
San Francisco, " 1	Yokohama, " 21
Hongkong, " 19	Nagasaki, " 22
Tientsin, " 22	Foochow, " 15

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong, Feb. 22 Received via Marseilles
Shanghai, " 16 April 4th.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1870.		1869.	
	Night. Min.	Day. Max.	Night. Min.	Day. Max.
May 11	55	66	58	66
" 12	59	76	58	70
" 13			60	79
" 14	59	72	62	75
" 15	61	80	63	76
" 16	59	85	63	69
" 17	67	81	64	73
" 18	61	75	68	71
" 19	61	75	63	73
" 20	62	71	65	76
" 21	65	70	62	80
" 22	66	70	65	86
" 23	60	63	65	78
" 24	60	69	59	72
" 25	60	72	60	75
" 26	62	68	61	71

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies Sold, by GEORGE STREET,

30, Cornhill,
LONDON, E.C.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* and *Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 1 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870.

THE opponents of the new Convention of Peking could scarcely have desired a better ally than they have gained through the indiscretion of Mr. Rylands, M. P. for Nottingham who, by a process of *reductio ad absurdum*, has succeeded, for the first time, in convincing the House of Commons that there is a possibility of right and reason existing on the practical, as distinguished from the theoretical, side of the argument. Mr. Rylands, in a speech which seems to have utterly exhausted the patience of the House, took occasion of notice given by him for a discussion on the Naval estimates, to drag in, wholly unannounced, another China debate. The charges made proved, however, so wholly unfounded, and were aimed all round with such a total disregard for prudential consideration, that, instead of a complaisant assembly, Mr. Rylands found representatives of all sections and parties up in arms to rebutt some reflection bearing on themselves, or on those with whom, by political or private ties, they were connected. An attack which united such usually discordant elements as Mr. Liddell, Col. Sykes, Mr. Magniac, Sir J. Pakington, and the present First Lord of the Admiralty, seems to be about the last act of folly of which an experienced politician could be guilty; yet this we find, from the course of the debate, was the effect of the honourable gentleman's motion. Excuses were readily enough found for Admiral Keppel, for Commander Gardon, and for Commander Domville; even the proverbial British Merchant had his apologist. One alone, and that one an officer who had paid with his life for his devotion to his country's honour, was left undefended; and Mr. Gibson's memory still remains to be cleared from the aspersions cast upon it by a prejudiced and ignorant faction. Mr. Magniac's challenge, to produce an instance of the alleged misconduct of British merchants in the interior of China, was both well timed and conclusive, and evidently had its effect on the House. His practical statement, that war could only be carried on to the detriment of the merchant, and that

a state of affairs which urged those whose interests were most bound up in the preservation of tranquillity to recommend a more active and determined policy, could not be called satisfactory—was equally to the point; and, if it did not injure his opponents, at all events left them no ground for a countercharge.

Mr. Childers' reply, thought it evinced a returning desire, on the part of the Government, to act with more justice towards its own officers, was, still, not what China residents can altogether call satisfactory. No one can complain that the protection lately afforded to British residents in China has been excessive. At Shanghai we have, for long intervals, been left with only a gunboat to represent the British Navy. At the present moment we have not a British pendant in the harbour. The courtesy of the Captain of the French frigate *Dupleix*, which has since left the river, induced him to fire a royal salute on the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, a compliment which the absence of a solitary British gun prevented from being returned. It is, doubtless, inadvisable on principle to undertake the police of the Chinese waters; yet the experience of late years has proved that few better schools have existed than the Chinese coast, for the development of those qualities of which the British Navy is still proud. It may be cheaper that those few vessels to which the protection of British interests is for the future to be entrusted, should remain as guard boats quietly at anchor in the harbours or rivers of China. If this is, however, to be the case, we shall lose the recollection of such household names as Admirals Keppel and Hall, as Captains Osborne and Dew. In fact, the China station, in place of being a nursery for our officers, will dwindle down into a receptacle for useless and friendless subalterns.

Another difficulty may, however, arise in the absence of adequate protection, at such a distance from Europe. It may or may not be quite true that there is little danger to our colonies of an attack from without. It cannot be denied that there is, in China, possibility of a danger from within. It is useless to shut our eyes to the inherent weakness of the present government at Peking. No sooner does the foreign party which has taken that government under its special wing, feel itself in a position to hold up to the admiring world an instance of the unwonted strength of that confirmed invalid, than some unpleasant news, in the shape of the revolt of a province, or the irruption of a neighbouring nation, inter-

venes to mar the prospect. One day it is the progress of the Mahomedans in the South west; another, the stealthy advance of Russia on her north and west; last week, it was the announcement of a complete defeat in Shan-si, the province adjacent to that in which the capital is situated. No security exists that the seat of war may not be again transferred to our vicinity. It might happen under these circumstances that the foreign residents would have to unite for their own defence. If they did so, it would be more than human nature did they resist the temptation of applying to their own use the revenues which are now misspent by the Chinese government. However laudable the object of self-defence may be, it has, before this, happened that arms taken up with such an end have been turned to offensive purposes. It would be a curious event did Shanghai repeat the history of Rome or Venice.

We are not to be taken as pointing at such a solution. It would be very far from our present aims and wishes, and would not fail to delay for many years, if not altogether, the progress of civilization in China. We merely put it forward as a possible development of causes already in action, but against which, as a community, as well as in our character of British subjects, our interest and duty are alike arrayed.

WHATEVER view may be taken of the importance of the Mahomedan rebellion in China, it is unquestionably the most interesting feature at the present moment, in Oriental politics; and the interest is enhanced by the fact that two distinct sections of the Mussulman population are in movement, in two distinct portions of the empire. The Mahomedan kingdom of Yunnan is separated by the whole breadth of Szechuen from the insurgents of Kansuh and Shuen-se; it is improbable that any intercourse exists between the two, though a latent sympathy may connect them; but their movement has happened with all the opportuneness of a carefully concerted strategy, to embarrass the central Government, to a degree which is perhaps hardly realised by the majority of our readers. It is interesting, too, to enquire how this strong Mahomedan element found its way into a country otherwise devoted to Confucius and Buddha; and how it remained distinct from the surrounding population. The question is not an easy one to answer confidently. We can only sketch the most plausible solution. It is well known that the Chinese have not always been the self-contained and isolated nation that they have become under their present rulers. In the dynasty of the Tang, their armies reached the borders of the Caspian; and even, aided the King of Persia, in the seventh century of our era, against the Arab invaders. A little later, they came into direct antagonism with the Caliphs; and were severely defeated by them, about the same time that Charles Martel was struggling against the Moors in France. In the middle of the eighth century, however, it is related that the Emperor Sutsung, hard pressed by his own rebellious subjects,

sought aid from his former foes, and obtained the aid of a contingent furnished by the Rulers of Bagdad, which enabled him to overthrow his opponents, and to recover a firm seat on his throne. The battle which brought about this result took place in the very province of Shense where Mussulmans are, now, in formidable insurrection.

History further tells us that, the need for their services having passed, no better way occurred to the Emperor of providing for his allies, than giving them lands in a remote portion of the empire, on which to settle. Yunnan seems to have been selected; and it is the descendants of these men, who have now rebelled against the Imperial authority and erected an independent sovereignty. Marco Polo spoke of a large Mahomedan population existing in the city of Tali, in his day; and we have seen, in reviewing the career of the French expedition, how strangely it has preserved its characteristics, of feature, temperament and religion, through the thousand intervening years. The insurrection, in Yunnan, appears to have broken out in 1855; and to have originated in ill-treatment, by the Mandarins, of some Mahomedan workmen. The silver mines of Yunnan were worked chiefly by Panthays, under the superintendence of Chinese officers. The latter treated their subordinates, as usual, with injustice. At last the oppressed rose against their tyrants, and murdered every one of them. The revolt of the miners was a signal for a general armed rising. The frightened officials applied to Peking, but found that the splendid ineptitudes of the capital could neither profit nor deliver. In a short time, the insurgents were supreme, and the greater portion of Yunnan independent. In regard to the character of the Mahomedan rule in Yunnan, we have little other information than that furnished us by the French, who penetrated from the north, and by Captain Sladen's mission from Rangoon. The former were repelled from Tali, and were unfavourably impressed. The British were well received, and thought favourably of rulers who showed a readiness to enter into friendly relations, and to encourage trade across their frontier. It is right to say, however, that the former had better opportunities of judging of the condition of the country; and that they speak ill of the character of the ruling class, and of their conduct towards the numerous Chinese who live among them. It is probable that rebellion brought about the same horrors in Yunnan, that the Taeping and Imperialist soldiery perpetrated in the East; and the continuance of the struggle will serve to perpetuate this misery and mutual dislike. Of the political import of the Mahomedan movement, as opposed to the Manchu Government, we may have a few words to say, on another occasion.

Summary of News.

THE English mail of the 2nd April arrived on the 22nd May, with telegrams to the 1st May; we have two days later advices, via Kiachta.

It appears to have been decided not to allow a Chinese Consul at Hongkong; and the probability of the Convention being ratified is very small. The French Government is said to strongly disapprove it. M. de Lallemand is waiting the decision of the English Government, before leaving for Peking. Sir R. Alcock was expected in London on the 9th April. There is no mail leaving during the current week; so we have deferred our issue till to day, to enable us to complete our revision of the report of the Rate-payers' meeting, which we now publish at length.

A Cricket match, between Old and New Residents, was played on Friday and Saturday last, despite unfavourable weather on the second day. It ended in favour of the New Residents, who made 213 runs; while the Old made only 178. A report of the scores will be found in another column.

A race was run on Tuesday, from the River Police hulk to Woosung and back, between the *Eshun* and *Yew-le* house-boats. The former rounded the buoy at Woosung 1½ m. before her opponent, but after a neck and neck race home, the *Yew-le* boat passed the post 20 feet, barely half a length, ahead. The entire distance was done in 4½ h.

The Rowing Club had a few trial races on the 26th instant, to keep up interest in the amusement. Two races—eight-oar, and four-oar, were announced. There were two entries for the former, and four for the latter. The course chosen was on the river, from Morrice Behncke's wharf to Lindsay's wharf, distance ¾ mile. A report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

We publish, to-day, a full and carefully revised report of the very lengthy proceedings at the Rate Payers' meeting on the English settlement, held on the 9th and 13th instant.

A meeting of Rate-payers in the French settlement was held on the 27th instant, the proceedings at which were remarkably brief: The Report for 1869-70, showing a receipt of Tls. 76,000 and an expenditure of Tls. 74,000 was read; as well as the Budget for 1870-71, showing an estimated receipt of Tls. 80,000 besides a balance of Tls. 8,000 from the previous year, and an estimated outlay of Tls. 85,000, leaving a balance, on the 31st March 1871, of Tls. 3,000.

A meeting of members of the Shanghai Club was held on the 27th instant, to discuss new Rules, which had been drawn up by the Committee, in consequence of instructions given them by the members, at a meeting held on the 18th March. The only point of interest raised was, whether the billiard rooms should be open on Sunday. This was negatived by a large majority.

Tuesday, the Queen's birthday, was kept as a holiday in the various public offices. The French vessels of war in harbour were decked in honour of the occasion, and H. I. M. corvette *Dupleix* courteously fired a royal salute at noon. There is no English vessel of war in port. A number of merchant ships of different nationalities were gaily decked, and we noticed that the Astor House was illuminated in the evening.

A meeting of No. 1 Company of the Fire Brigade was held on the 25th instant, when Mr. A. Johnston was elected foreman; Mr. Penrose, assistant foreman; Mr. Howes, chief hoseman, and Mr. Tapp, secretary. H. B. M. Consul and the members of the Municipal Council were elected honorary members.

Three fires have occurred during the week—one in Foochow road, nearly opposite the German Club, by which three Chinese hongcs were burned down; another near the French Cathedral at Tung-ka-doo, by which some 150 houses were destroyed. The latter occurred in a densely populated quarter; and the ruin caused would have been immense, but for the exertions of the Fire Brigade; and a third, at the junction of the Canton and Fohkien roads, by which half a dozen houses only were burned; the fire was completely subdued an hour after it broke out.

We have received, from the Customs office, a return showing the trade of Shanghai for the 1st quarter of 1870. The most remarkable feature is the falling off in the import of Grey Shirtings, which has been less than during either of four previous years, and not half that of 1869.

1st Qr.	1867	1868	1869	1870
	822,588	1,248,418	2,072,863	816,765

The import of White Shirtings also shows a slight decrease, and T-Cloths have fallen from 981,000 to 879,000 pieces—the latter figures, however, being still three times larger than the import in 1867 or 1868. The import of Jeans and Chintzes has quintupled and decupled respectively. Cotton handkerchiefs have doubled. All woollen goods show a considerable increase—the import of Lastings, for example, having doubled, and that of Long Ells and Lustres risen to 68,000 and 89,000 pieces, from 44,000 and 75,000 pieces, respectively. The import of brown sugar is thirteen times greater than the highest figure during four years, while that of white sugar shows a steady decline, and has fallen off one-half since 1869. The import of raw silk from Ningpo and Hankow also shows a large increase. 6,750 pieces of Grey Shirtings, and 3,785 pieces of T-Cloths have been conveyed into the interior under transit pass, during the quarter.

We notice that the Revd. A. Williamson, well known in China from the able papers he has published in our journal, has made a very straight-forward and sensible speech, at a recent meeting of the National Bible Society of Scotland, in which he takes up and combats several fallacies now prevalent at home, in regard to China. He dwells on the general goodwill of the people, and the hostility of the official class; on the absurd pretension of the Emperor to universal sway—both fatal obstacles to friendly intercourse; and he upholds missionary labour, in the sense of education, as the best way of overthrowing this pretension. "Pour light into their minds; give them geographies and maps, and globes, and information of that description, and we shall undermine the most formidable hindrance to satisfactory intercourse." All that is wanted, says Mr. Williamson, is "room to let the light in, and then the darkness will flee away, and intercourse

of all kinds become satisfactory." He does not think force at all necessary to attain these ends. He only wishes a firm insistence in the fulfilment of treaty obligations—"the force of consistency, the force of a well-considered policy, firmly adhered to; not a fast and loose policy."

A NINGPO correspondent writes:—It has been officially announced here that the British Consular Offices, on and after the 23rd inst., are removed to the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Robertson & Co.; and the Consul's residence to the new Consulate, on the Government site below. A request is added that all verbal communications with the Consul should take place between the hours of 10 and 12. How this may suit the convenience of the British mercantile community, of this port, I don't pretend to say; but presume they will all have the good sense to obey the Official mandate, or tremble for the consequences. It seems, however, that H.B.M.'s representative at this Little Peddington, like some others here, cannot be overburdened with work; otherwise, I fail to see why the usual official hours of 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. should be curtailed for our especial benefit. We have heard nothing of Colonel Cooke and his expedition since they left, but we hope to see them back in a few days.

Pingsuey teas, it is said, may be expected in about a fortnight, and are likely to cost Tls. 30 to 34, laid down in Shanghai.

We hear that the tea market has been opened at KJUKIANG, by the sale of three chops of Ningchow tea, at Tls. 33, 34 and 35 respectively.

The *Fire Queen* brings down news of farther large purchases of new tea in HANKOW. The settlements, 21,000 half-chests in all, consist entirely of Kiukiang tea, costing in Shanghai Tls. 39 a 43½ (2s. 3d. a 2s. 6d.), with the exception of one small chop of Oanfa tea (425 half-chests), costing in Shanghai, Tls. 36 (2s. 1d.). The teas generally cost fully 10 per cent more than last year, or twenty per cent more than the generality of London limits; and nothing but loss can be expected, if business continues at the same prices. The profits made by the teamen average from 5 to 7 taels per picul, which insures us a full supply for the season.

The quality of the Kiukiang teas is very good as far as regards flavour, but they are as usual wanting in strength. The Oopack and Oanfa teas, of which about 80 musters are already down, are said to be fully up to last year's. Bids are out for fine chops at Tls. 36 in Shanghai (2s. 1d.), but there are few that can be called really "crack" teas.

The Russians are reported to be reselling their contracts, from which we may infer that they consider them to give a better profit in Hankow than in Europe.

It is said that Purchases up country, have been on an average about Tls. 2 cheaper than last year, but, recently, prices have had an upward tendency. The first crop is likely to be much larger than last year, and, as far as we can judge at present, of good quality."

There have been various rumours flying about, lately, in regard to the progress of the Mahomedan rebels in SHENSE. A

rumour even found its way into circulation, that Li had encountered, and been defeated and killed, by the insurgents. There seems, however, no foundation for this. Hardly sufficient time has elapsed for him to reach the seat of war; much less to assume command and engage in a battle. We believe, however, that there is little doubt the Imperialists have suffered a second reverse; and that grave anxiety prevails at Peking, in regard to the Mahomedan successes.

A Naval Court has been held at HONGKONG to enquire into the loss of the *Dunmail*, but we have not yet heard the decision. The coolie ship *Italian*, from Macao to Havana, with 500 coolies on board, has been wrecked near Anjer; 472 persons were saved. M. du Chesne, French Consul at Hongkong, and Mr. Whyte, lately acting Judge of the Small Cause Court, have left for Europe. Mr. Pouncefoot has been appointed Mr. Whyte's successor; and M. Dillon is to succeed M. du Chesne. A scratch four-oar race was to be pulled on the 19th; the town clock was out of order; the sheriff had turned up ten minutes late, at Court; and the bungalow on the hill is to be used as a sanatorium. These are all the items we can find.

A correspondent writes from YOKOHAMA, 17th instant:—A rumour has reached us that the great earthquake felt here the other day, broke out near the Hakoni lakes, causing the death of some five hundred of the villagers; but no confirmation of this is to hand. The effect of the earthquake on many here, was similar to sea sickness; indeed in some cases sickness followed; at sea the shock was felt. The ships arriving lately, mention having felt it; and around Vries island, quantities of pumice stone are floating on the water. In harbour all the ships were made aware of it, around many the water was hissing and boiling. This month, there have been no less than 123 shocks of earthquakes.

We mentioned, some days ago, that a body of marauders were creating alarm in the neighborhood of KIACHTA. A correspondent writes, on the 29th ulto., to say that nothing more has been heard of them.

The Duke of Edinburgh's visit to CEYLON appears to have been pleasant and successful. The people expressed and showed loyalty; and the Prince was splendidly entertained. There, as on the continent of India, he was begged to remain and rule over them; and though, as an Indian paper remarks, this frequently expressed desire, on the part of both the Hindoo and the Mahomedan population, that "a prince should reign over them," may raise a sarcasm even in conservative clubs (growing liberal by reason of the influence of the age), there can be no doubt of the thorough belief of the masses in personal sovereignty. It is said that orders have reached the *Gallateas*, at Ceylon, to return to Australia and to cruise there for two years, instead of returning direct to England, as had been expected. No explanation is given of the change. It may be intended as a punishment to the Prince for having failed to conciliate popularity, on his last visit; and to give him an opportunity of recovering his lost ground.

Editorial Selections.

YUNNAN.

THE April number of the *Révue des deux Mondes* continues M. de Carné's narrative of the adventures of the French expedition in Yunnan. We left them, it will be remembered, at Yunnan-sen, the Imperialist capital of the province, on the point of setting out for the borders of Thibet, to make further research after the sources of the Mekong. Fortified by an Arabic passport from the Grand Mufti, and by a loan of Tls. 700 from the Commandant, they commenced what we may call this second edition of their journey, in good spirits, on the 8th January 1868.

We cannot follow them through the various incidents of travel; or attempt to reproduce M. de Carné's vivid description of the scenery through which they passed. At one place they are mobbed by soldiery, who are anxious to verify a rumour that Europeans, like the Cyclops, possess only one eye, and have no joints in their legs; at others they are nearly starved,—such is the impoverishment of the country—despite the prestige of their official character, and the liberal payment they are able to make for food. The first considerable place reached, was Tay-foo; and not too soon to enable them to take some respite from privations and fatigue which were beginning to seriously affect their health. A litter had been improvised, during the last few days of march, on which illness had compelled several to take alternate rests; and M. de Lagrée, the Commandant of the expedition, had at length begun to show signs of the exhaustion which ultimately brought him to a stand. The Commandant of the city failed utterly to comprehend how officers so highly recommended to him, should be travelling in such distress; but he executed his orders, to treat them well, with frank courtesy; and eventually furnished them with rafts to prosecute their journey to Tung-chuen. The passage in which M. de Carné sketches their transit, will give some idea of the kind of country through which they were travelling.

C'était un filet d'eau que nos habitudes de France nous faisaient considérer comme à peine flottable. Les Chinois ont d'autres idées sur la navigation. Nous montâmes tous dans un bateau plat construit en longues planches flexibles à peine reliées par de minces membrures; ce bateau plie et ne rompt pas. L'équipage entra dans l'eau, et nous partîmes, tantôt roulant sur les cailloux du fond, passant les rapides et les cascades jusqu'au moment où le torrent s'élargissant finit par devenir rivière. Le pays traversé par ce cours d'eau dépasse encore en laideur tout ce que nous avons vu de plus laid depuis Yunnan-sen. Des montagnes, rien que des montagnes uniformes, sans une motte de terre végétale, pelées et rouges comme si elles venaient d'être à l'instant vomies de la grande fournaise! D'étroits sentiers sont tracés de loin en loin de la base au sommet, serpentant à peine, presque droits, comme si, lorsqu'on est contraint d'escalader ces pentes, on voulait se hâter et prendre, en dépit de la fatigue, la route la plus courte pour fouler le moins longtemps possible ce sol hideux. Une fois familiarisés avec les incidents d'une navigation qui nous avait d'abord distraits du paysage, l'odieuse as-

pect de celui-ci finit par nous jeter dans une sorte de mortel découragement. Jamais nous ne nous étions sentis dominés à ce point par les influences extérieures. Était-ce le résultat de notre lassitude générale, était-ce l'effet d'un sinistre pressentiment? C'est en vain qu'aujourd'hui encore j'essaie de m'expliquer l'étrange impression que m'a laissée après deux ans cette horrible campagne, où tout, hormis le ciel et l'eau, avait littéralement la couleur du sang de bœuf.

Eventually, they were glad to turn off from the bed of the main stream, into a small Canal which leads them to Tungchuen—a city which our readers will find marked in the north-east extremity of Yunnan. Here again, they were courteously and hospitably received by the Commandant, who went so far even as to make the first visit; and who appeared to be on as good terms with his people as he desired to be with the strangers. The Mussulmans, "connaissant son faible, ont dépêché une négociatrice dont il goûte fort les arguments;" so he was on the best of terms with them while owing allegiance to the Imperialists; and his city was peaceable and comparatively flourishing, in the midst of the prevailing desolation.

At Tung-chuen, however, M. de Lagrée's illness became so serious that all thought of his going further had to be definitively abandoned. Only one chance remained for him—to take advantage of any temporary rally, to reach Suchow-fu, and there to embark on a junk, for Shanghai. The question remained, whether the expedition should return with him, or whether the remaining members should prosecute their journey. The mandarins did their best to dissuade them from going forward, by pictures of anarchy, desolation, and personal danger, which acted strongly on the mind of their Chief, weakened by illness. But the prospect of penetrating the rebel capital; and of reaching, at Likiang, the upper waters of the Mekong, had powerful attractions for men who had journeyed so far with those objects in view. Their Chief left them to decide for themselves; and they resolved to go on. If, says M. de Carné, "it had been given us to read in the future; to foresee the check which awaited us at Tali, and the grief which we should find on our return to Tungchuen, perhaps our decision would have been different. But we were at the age of confidence; and our departure was determined on."

Notwithstanding, however, the good terms which the Commandant maintained with the rebels, and which have since caused his disgrace and exile, the people of Tung-chuen held the latter in so great dread, that not one could be induced to precede them to the Mussulman authorities with a letter announcing their arrival. They started then, at a venture, relying only on the possible effect of the Grand Mufti's letter, for their reception. To lessen, as far as possible, the probable obstacles, they determined to follow the frontiers of Szechuen, till they had reached as near as they could to Tali, before entering the rebel territory. They set out, from Tungchuen, on their adventurous journey, on the 30th January, 1868, under circumstances, comparatively to their pre-

vions travels, of positive enjoyment. Thanks to the loan given them by the Commandant of Yunnan-sen, they were able, now, to indulge in ponies; the trees were beginning to bud in anticipation of spring; and some were even covered with blossom. The first few days of their march, under these altered circumstances, were days of comparative enjoyment. But the nature of the country soon changed; and perilous paths along the sides of steep precipices, where a false step was death, took the place of the pleasant landscape through which they had started. These districts were thinly inhabited by people poor and uncivilised, whose almost only means of subsistence appeared to be the few cash they collected by selling tea to thirsty travellers. The heat, although in February, was great; the immense walls of barren rock absorbing and refracting the heat of the sun till the atmosphere in the gorges resembled that of a furnace. At length, after a long and toilsome march, the travellers reached the head waters of the Yangtze, nearly at the point where it divides the provinces of Szechuen and Yunnan; and here, at the little town of Manko, on the borders of the river, we must leave them for the present, taking a short rest, before prosecuting their journey.

THE FRENCH MUNICIPAL REPORT.

THE French Municipal Council have issued a rather bulky pamphlet, containing a Report of their proceedings during 1869-70, and the Estimates for 1870-71. The bulk, however, is attained by incorporating reports of the Council meetings throughout the year; rather than by elaborate comment on Municipal affairs. The remarks of the Council in this respect are a model of brevity. The net receipts were Tls. 76,868, and the expenditure Tls. 74,661. The Council are able, therefore, to leave a working balance of Tls. 8,000 to their successors, instead of the Tls. 6,000 which they received. There has been an increase of Tls. 998 in the receipts from Chinese house tax, which is a satisfactory proof that the population is increasing; the boat tax, on the other hand, has fallen off Tls. 1,064—exemption having been accorded to a class of boats which involved much trouble in the collection. The results have, in other cases, nearly justified the estimates—the total revenue being Tls. 678 in excess of that anticipated. The experiment, tried in the Anglo-American settlement, of employing native constables, has been successfully followed; and the constitution of the force has been modified accordingly. It comprises, at present, 55 men besides the Superintendent; and the Council propose to maintain it at this standard. It is expected that the revenue for 1870-71 will reach Tls. 80,018, besides a balance of Tls. 8,274 brought forward from the past year. There are two new elements introduced, a tax on Chinese merchants, which is estimated to yield Tls. 5,000, and a tax on wheelbarrows which is estimated at Tls. 1,000. These additional receipts will permit a reduction in the Chair and Coolie tax, and the exemption from House tax of the poorer class of Chinese. A reduction is expected, on the other hand, in the

cost of gas, as the French Gas Company promises to be able, in future, to stand alone, and not to need the 8 per cent interest, guaranteed to it by the Municipality so long as it is unable to pay this dividend out of its own receipts. The Bunding is again out of order, and another outlay of Tls. 8,000 is necessary for its repair; Tls. 1,000 is allotted to the support of a vaccine establishment, for the benefit of Chinese; Tls. 1,000 is contributed towards the expenses of the Fire Department; and Tls. 2,000 are set aside for the construction of reservoirs to supply the engines. These appear to be the only exceptional items in the Budget, which resembles, in other respects, that of 1869. The cost of the Secretariat is Tls. 9,000; that of the Police Tls. 28,090; that of the Public Works Department Tls. 29,000; of Lighting Tls. 8,500; and Sundries Tls. 8,000. The gross expenditure is thus estimated at Tls. 84,890, which will leave a balance, in hand, of Tls. 3,400 on the 31st March, 1871.

As we have said before, the Report is brief; and conciseness is an advantage where lucidity is not sacrificed. We cannot say that it has been so, in the present instance; for the report and accounts, so far as they go, are admirably clear. But even virtue may be pushed to an extreme; and we must say we should have liked a little fuller information. Stores of knowledge may lie imbedded in the Reports of Council meetings, which swell the bulk of the pamphlet; but few will be inclined to wade through fifty pages of detail, in search of the gems. The object of a Municipal Report should be to give a summary of work done during the past year, and of work contemplated for the future. The Council might, for example, have taken credit to themselves for the very great improvement they have effected in the neighborhood of the Municipal Hall—an improvement which is admirable, not only from an æsthetic but from a sanitary point of view. The tendency, in Shanghai, has been too much to crowd houses together, without regard to ventilation; and the clearance of a large open space round the French Hall is a boon to the neighborhood, cheaply purchased at the sacrifice of Tls. 300 yearly rental, which was derived from the Chinese houses that formerly choked it. And the Hall itself, though it may not possess any striking architectural beauty, looks vastly better than in its former half-strangled condition. An explanation might have been given of the new Commercial tax, to be levied on Chinese merchants, which appears a perfectly fair one, but about which people are, as yet, completely in the dark. The object seems to be, to bring under taxation certain large Chinese Hongs, whose house and lighting tax bears an inadequate proportion to the value of their business, and, consequently, to their interest in the well-being and security of the settlement. It is proposed to raise the new tax only from those who pay more than Tls. 50 taxes already; and the basis of assessment will be, roughly, the present taxation, doubled. Other subjects are, perhaps, lying hidden in the detailed reports of sittings, or in the hidden consciousness of mem-

bers, which would have interested Rate-payers and the community generally. On the whole, however, we must congratulate the Council on successful results, economically attained. It must be remembered, in any comparison between the two settlements, that their revenue is only half that of which the Anglo-American Council dispose; and it is the second half of a man's income which enables him to make the greatest show. A large sum is absorbed in the necessary expenses of Staff; and it is with the balance remaining over, after these are defrayed, that we are able to indulge in our highly metalled roads, to make charming retreats at the Bubbling Well; and to contemplate new roads to Woosung. Having not so large a balance, the French Council confine themselves to the strictly utilitarian, and gain their end successfully.

SABBATARIANISM IN CHINA.

THE latest number of *Notes and Queries* contains an article, on the Sunday in China, which will be read with a certain interest, though its literary merit is small. The Editor of the useful little Hongkong periodical hints that the paper is not in keeping with the general style of the magazine, but yet it opens a curious question. Some time ago, a query appeared as to the existence of traces of a Sabbath observance in this country. The writer in *Notes and Queries* who signs himself "Religio Laici," observes with much force:—"It may be only too plainly seen for what these Sabbath questions are intended to clear the way. An attempt is being made by certain sections of the Missionary body, in spite of the manly warnings and protests of their more liberal brethren, to impose on the Chinese a yoke which neither we nor our fathers were able to bear—the Sabbath of the Jews; that is to say, with all the added austerity which Puritan times invented, and Scotch tradition has handed down." Now, one of the most marked phenomena of the present day, is the desire that is being manifested, to shake off religious bonds, and yokes, and trammels of all kinds; and to contemplate Christianity in its aspect of the liberator of mankind! The least tendency to drag man back to the old system, specially to the rules of the Presbyterian Sabbath, is felt to be in direct violation of the temper of the age. We are certain that the writer in *Notes and Queries* is not far wrong when he says: "The horrors of a Scotch Sabbath have been so often and well described, that they shall not be dwelt on here; suffice it to say, that men are to be met with in China who owe their entire repudiation of all religion to the loathing engendered in them as children by those dreadful days of gloom, when, 'ye manna whistle o' the Sawbath' was only one of the lightest prohibitions they had to submit to." This being the case, it seems very strange that the Missionaries to the Chinese should be labouring to reproduce, in a country new to the Gospel, the blunders and errors that are being gradually repudiated in Europe. We cannot illustrate what we mean, better than by calling attention to the fact

that it has been gravely debated whether, in the case of a Chinese Competitive Examination happening to include a Sabbath Day, a man who might have spent his life in a course of study culminating in this one Examination, should be permitted as a Christian to attend it! We confess that we cannot for a moment bring ourselves to enter into the state of mind of a man who can contemplate, for a single moment, raising this issue. It appears to us to be positively monstrous and unreasonable, to suggest the question. Surely the wisest and best Christians of all communions would neglect the letter and observe the spirit of the ordinance, in this case. That useful organ of Missionary enterprize the Foochow Recorder, gives every thinking man offence sometimes, by the introduction of papers that breathe this objectionable spirit. We have read articles on questions that least of all admit of being discussed with a coarse minuteness, over and over again in its pages. Of course there is a strong party on the other side, and we believe in the ultimate triumph of good sense and genuine liberality; but vast harm is done to a people like the Chinese, who are now chained by strong prejudices in favour of forms, and rites, and ceremonies, by inducing them to connect the new religion with equally tedious and wearisome observances. We have for years desiderated, and we fear that we shall long be compelled to desiderate, a Missionary who shall approach the Chinese with the advantage of a full comprehension of their peculiar beliefs, and who shall fairly see what portion of existing systems may be with propriety allowed to remain. Thus we conceive that the absence of a day of restraint is a good point in the Confucianist system, but that the absence of a day of rest is a bad point. It would be well for those who have to teach the Chinese the superiority of the Western religion, to show them its inviting and admirable aspect, as well as what is repulsive and distasteful in it. We have, in this and similar difficulties, very plain and direct information laid down for our direction, and if we go to the Fountain Head, and throw aside from our minds the prejudices where-withal tradition has crusted over the subject, our way will be clear enough. The writer in *Notes and Queries* speaks with sense and authority: "The English Church knows no 'Sabbath.' I question whether, except in the recital of the Ten Commandments, the word occurs in the entire liturgy. Sunday is the day we observe and love, the high day, the Feast day of the Church, 'the day most calm most bright,' when we escape from the distractions and fatigues of the week, to rest and pleasant social intercourse, the refreshment of public worship, and the sweets of leisure and quiet. It is the day when we find time to open books that have lain all the week, to write letters home or re-read those we have received, to finish off odds and ends of literary work, or to have a romp with the children; the day when poetry and music, too often forgotten all the week, come to win our thoughts away from dollars and cents for a few hours; when we have time

for a walk with a friend, and the evening finds us rested and thankful, spending the pleasant hours in delightful company." That is an English Sunday. What the future Chinese Sabbath is to be, the wise Providence that will overrule these discussions, does not reveal."

We confess that, though the Editor of *Notes and Queries* is quite right in saying that the letter which we have quoted has little or nothing to do with the question started; in fact, that the "note" is no answer to the "query," still the little paper contains so much common sense and right feeling, that we are very glad it was printed. The protest against the attempt to force China into copying the vices of Scotch, American, or English systems, is a very proper and timely one. We can never keep too constantly before our eyes, the wide differences between the two races. Whether there are to be traced, in the Middle Kingdom, obscure intimations of some solemn observance which may be fancifully compared to the Sabbath of the old Testament, we have yet to learn. It is a topic on which learned Sinologues may dispute for years, without arriving at any decided or practical result. We seem to have very strong evidence that no day of rest intervenes to lighten the monotony of the native worker's toil; and we should be glad if, in Europe and Asia alike, a solution of the problem might be found in the appointment of more secular holidays. The step would, we are convinced, lead to far more good than evil.

NEWSPAPERS.

Most of us who have lived for a time in populous cities, have been, at certain seasons, irritated beyond measure by the presence of an organ-grinder with a limited repertoire of tunes. It is eminently unpleasant to be compelled to listen, over and over again, to the same succession of monotonous sounds, and to know that what we listened to with weariness and irritation, to-day, we shall be obliged to listen to, with increased annoyance and aggravated irritation, to-morrow, and the day after, and again the day after that. We all have read about the woes of Mr. Babbage, and most of us have sympathized with the trials of that exemplary and indefatigable philosopher. The plaintive cry that arose from the great calculator excited some ridicule from the thoughtless; but men who were actuated by sympathetic feelings, and who had lived in "quiet streets," learned to feel deeply for the meritorious *savan*, and compassionated the life embittered by the musical and melancholy followers of the trade of Jubal, who was "the father of all such as handle the harp and organ." The poets profess to enjoy the music of a brook, in the leafy month of June, which, to the woods all day, singeth a quiet tune; but the practical and impatient men of the world are tired with the monotony of any instrument of art, or any object in nature, which forever repeats the self-same sound. Without variety, existence is hardly to be borne; and the unceasing melody of a hurdy-

gurdy may render the lives of good and intelligent men tedious, and scarcely endurable. Now, if there is one institution more than another, upon which civilized men rely for enjoyment and pleasurable change, that institution is the Newspaper. We look for some relief to the monotony of our daily life in the pages of the public journals; and we have a right to complain, if some novelties are not forthcoming. Of course, the difficulty of finding fresh news, or "gup," is proverbial in a place like Shanghai; but the editors of the various papers strive to do their best, and generally manage to supply something that it is not wasted time to read. One reason of their success, if they attain any measure of it, is that they are free from trammels, and are not bound to swear fealty to any political creed, or to tie themselves down to the commands of any imperious Director. "Thought is free" in China, and the journalist who fairly represents opinion, that is to say who gives the arguments that are alleged on different sides of a question, but professes a reasonable belief in the cause which is supported by the pleas that seem to him most forcible, will, in time, secure the confidence of the reading public. If, however, a paper is known to be the month-piece of an individual or of a clique, its articles are viewed with a certain suspicion, and it no longer carries weight. Of course, independence is not easy, and one of the special difficulties of a journalist is to keep himself free from influence. It is presumptuous of any foreign newspaper to mention its situation on the same page, or in the same connection with the "Jupiter" whose thunders direct European politics; yet, to a certain extent, this great and important organ has been betrayed into a mistake. It is now solely regarded as the Gladstone Advocate. Such a position is undignified. The hands of the writers are, of necessity, tied and fettered. The influence of the paper is strangely narrowed. Despite of ability, eloquence, and organization scarcely equalled, the Dictator is losing that commanding position which it once held. Now such a case must narrow the influence of a foreign paper, published in China, far more than it ever can narrow the influence of so strong and widely circulated a journal as the *Times*. A paper which represents the views of a clique, is interesting to the clique whose cause it advocates; but its power, out of the charmed circle, is small. We have the warmest desire to see the political and commercial situation of China examined from all possible points of view; but we feel assured that this can only be done, usefully, by publications which are unfettered by pledges given to a man or a faction. We candidly believe the merchants are, in the main, right; but we should despair of doing any good, if we habitually wrote as though we held a special retainer for their defence. The other side wants a hearing, and should have fair play—we regret, therefore, that its lately established organ has at once taken up the position of a partizan.

REVIEW.*

The May number of this little pamphlet is less interesting than usual, but there are still several papers well worthy of notice. The first article, on "the Lord's Day," is written from a strictly Sabbatarian point of view, and can hardly avoid going over again ground which has been worn bare in former controversy. The writer appears to hold that the Sabbath was instituted in paradise; that it has ever since come down as an institution, and that the change of day, at the transition from the Jewish to the Christian faith, is immaterial to the sanctity of the one now observed. He further urges, what most people admit, that a holiday one day in seven is necessary; but gives a reason for this belief which will probably startle many.

"But is there anything specially moral in the Sabbath rest being one day in seven, rather than one day in six or ten? I must venture to maintain that there is; for in the first place man was placed, as the representative of God, at the head of a world created on a seven days plan—a plan comprising six days of divine creative working, and one day of divine complacent resting; and, in the second place, that he might properly occupy the position thus assigned to him, he was himself created with a nature and constitution based on a seven days plan."

As the writer admits, farther on, that days of creation were not days of twenty-four hours, it is difficult to see the force of this reasoning. However, as we said before, the rest day is no doubt a physical and mental necessity. The great point of difference is how it should be spent—in dreary seclusion, or in active enjoyment. And this is a question which will only be agreed on, when one of the two schools, which Matthew Arnold has so happily called Hebraism and Hellenism, dies out.

In a short paper on Missionary Residence in the Interior, one of the tales of persecution is told, with which Chinese officials have been careful to familiarise us. An American missionary wished to settle at Ichu, seventy miles S. W. from Peking; and easily leased premises, paying rent in advance for one year, and taking security for the landlord's good faith. He went back to Peking to make arrangements for removal; and returning a month later found the door of his new premises barred against him; and he landlord afraid to explain his change of conduct. Eventually, it was ascertained that the magistrate had forbidden him; that one of the sureties had been inhumanly flogged, imprisoned, and squeezed \$75, and that the other had fled, to escape a like fate. The magistrate was questioned on the subject; and alleged danger to the Feng-shuey of the imperial tombs. The writer brings this forward as another instance of our prevalent experience,—that the people are perfectly willing to allow foreigners to reside amongst them, but that the officials are determined to repel them wherever possible. Not the least indication of bad feeling was shown by the people, on the occasion of either of three visits paid to Ichu; the whole opposition and ill-will proceeded from the Mandarin. And this wrong passes unredressed, within 70 miles of Peking,

* The "Chinese Recorder" and "Missionary Journal," Foochow May 1870.

whose rulers are declared to be so enlightened, so progressive, and so anxious for friendly intercourse!

Passing over two or three papers which lack general interest, we come to another chapter of Dr. Dudgeon's interesting and valuable paper on "Chinese Arts of Healing." This alone is worth the whole year's subscription, and justifies the editor's appeal to those who may chafe at occasional inferiority. It is being published in sections, in successive numbers of the pamphlet; and certainly does relate some of the most remarkable nonsense "ever concocted by man or believed in by his fellow-men." And yet the thousand and one quaint superstitions which Dr. Dudgeon has been at pains to record, appear to be only a tithe of the mass. He has confined himself entirely to the charms relating to curative medicine, declaring that, if he extended the subject to admit all manner of charms, he would occupy the whole publication for the entire year. And after a charm has been named for almost every possible and impossible disease, the following form of prayer is given for use in all unknown and unnamed affections:—

"Let the great brightness that comes from the East shine upon the disease, and cause it and all other noxious influences to vanish."

The approved mode of taking the charms, is by writing them on yellow paper, which is burned, and the ashes are mixed in water, or some other liquid, and drunk. In case of ulcer of the heart, the ashes are to be mixed in tea; in cases of dysentery, carbuncles, neuralgia, &c., in spirit. For cough and paralysis, carrot soup is recommended. The vinegared ashes of rice, applied over a diseased part, are useful in some cases; only, in case of fracture, an empty space must be left for the poisonous vapour to escape; and upon this part a little dried ashes of the charm should be sprinkled, with the addition of a drop of pig's gall. Some charms are used only among children. Only-sons are sometimes dressed as girls, and called by female names, with the view of deceiving the evil spirits, who never seem disposed to torment or remove girls, because hell is already too full of them. Another protection against evil spirits is putting a red cord round the child's wrists; as spirits are supposed to be in great dread of red things. The presiding magistrate of executions is also provided with a red cord, to ward off evil influences from the spirit of the decapitated. One charm reminds us of a favourite practice with women in many parts of England to the present day. Chinese mothers place a lock upon a baby's mouth, as a prophylactic against false speaking, and on the hands against stealing. English mothers cut a child's finger nails over the Bible, to prevent his becoming a thief.

In fact, ridiculous as all the practices appear to us, in this nineteenth century, we have not to go far back in our own social history, to find equally queer observances common. A favourite charm, in Europe, was a piece of parchment inscribed with the names of the three Kings of Cologne, and indued with still further virtue by having been rubbed over the skulls of these worthies. This was esteemed a certain

preservative against sudden death. One of them was found in the possession of a Spanish soldier who was sentenced to be shot, in 1568, by the Prince of Orange. The party chosen to carry out this sentence, fired at the prisoner for half a day and never hit him. Wearied out at last, they threw down their weapons, stripped the invulnerable scoundrel, and after a close search, discovered and removed his talisman. Then, resuming their ball practice, they killed him at the first shot. There was generally something more weird and mischievous, however, in the charms and witchcraft of the middle ages in Europe. A decoction, made of a toad baptized by the name of John, and fed on consecrated wafers, was thrown under a farmer's table, by a witch, near Soissons, and all who sat round the board died immediately. So late as 1716, a Mrs. Hicks and her daughter were hanged at Huntingdon, for raising a storm by turning their stockings inside out, and making a lather of soap. And a servant woman was put to death, about the same time, in Scotland, at the charge of her mistress, for having so thoroughly glamourised the "puir innocent laird" her master, that he often mistook his way among the dormitories.

It is a strange chapter in the world's history—that of belief in charms and necromancy. It has existed in all ages, receiving patronage from every community; and it will continue to exist, until the light of knowledge dispels the mental darkness in which alone superstition, of whatever kind, thrives.

Public Meeting.

RATE-PAYERS' MEETING.

A meeting of Rate Payers in the Anglo-American Settlement was held on the 9th instant.

Present:—W. H. Medhurst, Esq., in the chair, 3; Rev. W. Syle, 1; I. M. Lloyd, 2; G. Ford, 1; E. D. Barbour, 10; O. R. Keele, 1; G. J. W. Cowie, 20; F. C. Adams, 4; J. I. Miller, 4; M. S. Gubbay, 4; H. Hoppius, 2; J. P. Bisset, 9; J. Dow, 3; G. B. Dixwell, 7; H. P. Hanssen, 16; W. Harwood, (per T. W. Kingsmill,) 2; H. S. Geary, 3; E. J. Hogg, 6; A. Houston, 12; W. Pearson, 2; D. Reid, 3; W. Rennie, 1; T. Hanbury, 11; R. Brand 3; A. J. Adams, 1; F. H. Balfour, (per T. W. Kingsmill,) 1; J. G. Purdon, 2; W. Cameron, 2; H. Evans, 1; R. S. Gundry, 3; W. Annecke, 3; E. Henderson, 1; R. A. Jamieson, 1; F. M. Milne, 1; R. Nelson, 2; E. H. Oliver, 1; R. T. Rennie, 1; H. Lang, 1; J. F. Twombly, 3; C. T. Jones, 1; R. W. M. Bird, 1; Blydenburgh, 3; H. Hancock, 1; G. W. Coutts, 5; J. Roberts, 1; J. H. Mackie, 1; A. Michie, 7; Borntraeger, 1; J. Thorne, 5; A. Anderson, 1; W. Birt, 1; W. Kidner, 1; McKenzie & Co., 3; R. Ferguson, 4; R. McKenzie, 1; E. W. Batt, 1; C. E. Carter, 5; J. Smith, 5; J. Bradfield, 2. Total, 201 votes.

Mr. ADAMS—Having at length got a quorum, the first thing to do is to elect a chairman, and I beg to move,

That Mr. Medhurst, H.B.M. Consul, do take the chair.

Mr. MEDHURST said he did not know that he was the senior Consul present, and, though the regulations did not require that the senior Consul should take the chair at general meetings, they bore that he should do so at special meetings of the Consuls. He thought, also, it should be remembered that their whole tenor tended to show that

the system of self-government, under which these regulations were constituted, was intended to leave the administration of the system as much as possible in the hands of the rate-payers; though the power of approving or vetoing remained with the Consuls as, in some sort, referees. Further, by appointing a rate-payer to the chair, they would divest the meeting of any particular national character. He thought, therefore, it would be better to select a chairman from the body of rate-payers.

Mr. DIXWELL—As Her Britannic Majesty's Consul declines to take the chair, for reasons which must, I think, commend themselves to the good sense of us all; I beg leave to propose to the meeting a rate-payer whom a long experience, a great knowledge of China, and a well-merited popularity point out as the most suitable person to guide our debates. I mean Mr. Medhurst.

Mr. ADAMS seconded the proposal and Mr. Medhurst accordingly took the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said, as he could not get out of his obligations as a rate-payer, he would be happy to do what he could for them that day. He noticed that there were now a sufficient number (172) of voters present to form a quorum; but, before proceeding to business, he begged to offer a few brief remarks, congratulatory on the improved circumstances under which they were met. In the first place, they ought to congratulate themselves exceedingly on the fact that they had now become possessed of a comprehensive and well-digested code of Land Regulations; which were the result partly of the labour and experience of the last twenty-five years, for the careful framing of which they were greatly indebted to the judgment and unwearied industry of H. B.M.'s Chief Judge. To him they owed acknowledgments for lending his able assistance to the Council, to place before the meeting a system of reasonable regulations which will suffice, with occasional slight modification, for all time. He thought they might also congratulate themselves upon having, to-day, met on their own ground. Hitherto, the meeting had been held in the British Consulate, and presided over by the Consul; and there was a certain amount of preponderating interest on the one side, and a feeling of restraint on the other, inseparable from such a position. At present they were met as a cosmopolitan body, in a building hired by the Council, where every man might, perhaps, feel more freedom in discussion on the matters brought up. He would proceed to lay the business of the meeting before them. The notification calling the meeting had, as nearly as possible, stated to the Land Renters what the business was to be; and a very comprehensive report which the Municipal Council had published, rendered it needless for him to go into all the special points to be brought up. They had been all sufficiently talked of and written about to require him to say nothing about them at this time.

Before proceeding further they should appoint a secretary, and be begged to propose.

That Mr. Lloyd be requested to act as Secretary to the meeting.

The appointment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN presumed it would be best, at once, to pass the Rules of Procedure. By doing this they commenced work under them directly. It would be unnecessary to read them, they having already been published sometime; they would at once be put to the meeting.

Rules of Procedure at Meetings of Ratepayers, Shanghai.

1. When a meeting of Ratepayers is convened whether for general or special purposes under provisions of Articles IX. and XV. of the Land Regulations, the notice of meeting shall as far as possible state the business to be brought forward at such meeting.

2. No proposition or question shall be admitted for consideration during a meeting, unless it arises directly out of any subject actually under discussion, and which has been d. ly

notified as above in the notice convening the meeting; or unless a written memorandum of such proposition or question be lodged with the Secretary of the Municipal Council before noon of the day but one preceding the date on which the meeting is convened. In the latter case, a copy of such memorandum will be published by the Council in the *North-China Daily News*, on the day before and of the meeting.

3. After the Chair has been taken as provided for by Art. XV. of the Land Regulations, a gentleman shall be duly proposed and seconded to act as Secretary for the meeting.

4. Before the Chairman can declare the meeting formally constituted under the provisions of Art. XV. of the Land Regulations, the Secretary of the Municipal Council shall announce that the requisite number of Rate-payers are present or represented, and have registered their votes. No vote will be accepted at a meeting unless supported by a formal voting ticket, to be supplied gratis to each Rate-payer on application to the Secretary of the Municipal Council. A vote once recorded at a meeting will in the event of the absence of the voter during a division in that meeting, be accepted as an "aye," unless a request to the contrary be formally lodged with the Chairman.

5. The meeting being duly opened, the Chairman shall read the notice convening it, and shall proceed with the business of the day in such order and succession as he deems fit; and no subject shall be regarded as duly before the meeting unless put from the Chair.

6. As a rule, except it be in explanation or elucidation of the subject under discussion, Ratepayers shall be expected to address the meeting but once on each subject. Any departure from this rule to be permitted only at the discretion of the Chairman.

7. No reference will be allowed to any subject or business already disposed of, unless by special consent of the Chairman or of a majority of the Ratepayers present at a meeting. Under no circumstances shall a resolution once passed be rescinded or modified by the same meeting.

8. Every resolution, whether original or in the form of an amendment, must be in writing, and signed by the mover and seconder, before it can be put from the Chair.

9. The mode of procedure with regard to amendments shall be as follows: any number of amendments may be moved, after which, the Chairman of the meeting shall put the question for and against, beginning with the amendment last proposed until some one of the motions be carried, or all be rejected. The negating of any amendment, however, shall not import the affirmation of the immediately preceding motion; but such motion, whether an original one or an amendment on it, shall then in its turn be submitted to the meeting for affirmation or rejection.

10. On all questions of order the decision of the Chairman shall be final.

11. These rules of procedure to be subject to modification, if necessary, by any meeting of the Ratepayers formally assembled, and after due notice as per rule No. 2.

Mr. ADAMS then proposed—and Mr. HOPPIUS seconded.

That the annexed Rules of procedure at meetings of Shanghai Rate-payers, as published, be adopted at this and future meetings.

Mr. MICHIE suggested that, to see how the Rules would work, they had better have them applied experimentally at this meeting.

Mr. ADAMS asked if Mr. Michie would put his suggestion in the form of an amendment.

Mr. HOGG pointed out that by clause 11th the Rules were subject to modifications even if they were now passed.

Mr. ADAMS accepted, for the time being, Mr. Michie's suggestion, and altered the resolution he had proposed, so as to embrace it, by striking out the words "and future."

Mr. TWOMBLY thought if the resolution passed in this form, the Rules would apply to all future time.

The CHAIRMAN observed that under rule 11th, as had been stated, they could be changed at a future meeting.

Mr. DIXWELL believed that if Mr. Adams' resolution was passed as amended,

it might be held to apply to this meeting only.

Mr. COWIE thought that, if passed finally, the Rules would prevent any Land Renter from bringing up any fresh subject, but he thought they should be passed with the exception of rule second.

Mr. DIXWELL thought that Rule No. 2 might be advantageously modified to the effect that no final decision could be come to on any subject brought up for discussion, that had not been announced. To enact that no matter should be discussed without previous notice was too much tying their hands; on the other hand the coming to no decision would prevent the public being taken by surprise by any proposal.

Mr. HOGG thought there was rather a wide field; as it at present stood all matters arising out of the report could be discussed there.

The CHAIRMAN said the Rules might be considered as not finally adopted, in a too literal sense, but that the principles contained should be held the guide of the meeting.

Mr. PURDON believed that if No. 2 were not passed at this meeting, it would leave it optional on the part of members whether they would send notice of questions previous to the next meeting.

Mr. KINGSMILL thought they had better adopt the Rules and so give effect to No. 2 Rule before next meeting, and then, if they found that grievance is suffered by any one from this, it could be modified.

A Member—The original way of putting the resolution, you may say.

Mr. ADAMS—Suppose then we pass it now, it will remain in force till abolished—if you find it disagreeable you can at any time quash it.

Mr. HOGG thought it had better be put to a vote.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought they should adopt the Rules as they stood, knowing that they could be altered or modified if desired.

He therefore put the resolution to the meeting, and it was passed unanimously.

An adjournment then took place till 1-30, when the Council resumed business.

The meeting having re-assembled, Mr. ADAMS said his next duty was to present for their approval the Report and Accounts for 1869-70. The rather bulky pamphlet in which these were set forth, had been before them for some days; and it called for few additional remarks from him. The preamble noticed the principal works done—the two chief of which were the arrangement that had been entered into for the commutation of tolls over the Soochow Creek bridge, and the purchase of land for Municipal buildings. The Council regretted to have felt obliged to follow the course they had done, in printing the names of those who had not paid their wharfage dues. Under the old system, the taxes were almost voluntary; and, unfortunately, there were always to be found some persons who were willing to benefit at the expense of others. Full particulars were given, in the Report, of the way in which the debts stood, against the various firms. It was with pleasure, that he had to point out that one name had been entered in the list inadvertently. Messrs. Olyphant & Co. had not paid, at the time, in consequence of some misunderstanding; but they had since done so, and he would ask the Rate-payers to erase their name from the list. Among other works which had been completed, he might mention the improvement of the Bund by the construction of pontoons, which all would admit were much preferable to the old granite structures. He would now pass on to the accounts, which spoke for themselves, and would congratulate the Rate-payers on having a balance on the right side. He would at once go on to propose—

That the Report and Accounts of the Municipal Council for the year ended 21st March be approved and passed.

Mr. HOPPIUS seconded the proposal.

Mr. HANBURY, before the meeting proceeded to vote, wished to put a question which he thought should be decided—that was, who is entitled to vote? Page 24 of the new Land Regulations, after enumerating the qualifications, said "Provided always, that this clause shall not entitle any firm to more than one vote." He (Mr. H.) was in Shanghai at the time these Regulations were drawn up; and, he believed he was correct in stating that the clause in question was to prevent the members of a firm from having more than one vote in respect of property held by that firm—to prevent members of a firm from claiming distinct votes, in respect of a qualification appertaining to the firm, and which otherwise would only entitle to a single vote. It was not intended to prevent any individual, who might have separate right, from voting, simply because he was a member of a firm. And, having this view, he had prepared a resolution, which he would wish to lay before the meeting, before Mr. Adams', if the latter would allow him.

That article XIX of the land regulations shall not be construed to prevent two or more persons, in partnership together, or holding land jointly, from having separate votes, provided their individual interests qualify them to exercise the franchise.

He might add, that voting tickets had been drawn up by the retiring Council, in some of which the names of partners in firms were entered as enjoying individual votes; he, himself, and his partner, Mr. Iveson, were so classed; but in another case, two individuals were denied separate votes although they were not partners; Messrs. Sykes and Schwabe, who owned the property on which he lived, were allotted only one vote, this seemed inconsistent.

The CHAIRMAN said the question raised was an important one, which it might be well to determine before they went further. There appeared to be a legal question involved, which he would like to ask Mr. Bird, the Council's legal adviser, to explain.

Mr. BIRD said the question put by Mr. Hanbury seemed to be this. A & B. being owners of land of the value of Tls. 1,000, that sum being sufficient to qualify each to be a voter, why should not each person have a vote? The question seemed to depend mainly on the tenure under which the land was held. Art. XIX appeared to have left that question open. The wording was this.

"Every foreigner, either individually or as a member of a firm, residing in the Settlement having paid all taxes due, and being an owner of land of not less than Tls. 500 (five hundred) in value, whose annual payment of assessment on land or houses or both, exclusive of all payments in respect of licenses, shall amount to the sum of Tls. 10 (ten) and upwards, or who shall be a householder paying on an assessed rental of not less than Tls. 500 (five hundred) per annum and upwards, shall be entitled to vote in the election of the said members of the Council and at the public meetings."

This did not state distinctly whether each foreigner being a joint owner in one property should or should not have a vote. But it seemed to be the object of the Art. that, where certain land belonged to a firm, the firm should not have more than one vote in respect of it. On the other hand, he did not think it a fair interpretation that no person should have more than one vote, because he was a member of a firm, although he might represent more than one property. The question seemed to him to be one of tenure. He might explain that, in point of law, there were two tenures—there were joint tenants and tenants in common; and their rights were very distinct. Joint tenants legally composed only one person; tenants in common, on the other hand, had separate right. Each of two tenants in common was in the position of owner of a separate estate. It would be seen then, that it would be necessary to ascertain how property is held before deciding on the qualification given. But this was a very difficult point to decide

in a public meeting; and he (Mr. B.) would suggest whether it would not be better to submit it to the legal advisers of the persons claiming the vote, and to leave it for subsequent decision. The question raised was not a clear one, and not one on which this meeting was competent to decide.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Bird had given a very lucid explanation of the matter; and his proposition was a very fair one. Unless Mr. Hanbury wished to press the question, it would be better to leave it open, for the present. He thought he was right in stating that, on previous occasions, each registered lot had been given a vote.

Mr. HANBURY urged that we were not, now, met as land renters only; but also as payers of taxes. What had been the rule before, did not, now, affect us. We were beginning a new regime.

Mr. BIRD asked whether Mr. Hanbury could say under what tenure the land in question was held. It would have been fair to give the Council notice that this question was to be raised.

Mr. HANBURY did not raise the question with especial reference to himself; but because he wanted it cleared up. When the old regulations were in force, the right of Messrs. Sykes and Schwabe to two votes had never been contested.

Mr. COWIE said it was very desirable that the point raised by Mr. Hanbury should be cleared up; but still thought that the present meeting had not power to pass a resolution on the subject. Mr. Bird's explanation, moreover, was not satisfactory, because the English law, on which it was founded, was not altogether applicable to the tenure of land in Shanghai. A subsequent clause of the Regulations, moreover, (XXVIII) seemed to provide for this difficulty.

Hereafter, should any corrections be requisite in these Regulations, or should it be necessary to determine on further rules, or should doubts arise as to the construction of, or powers conferred thereby, the same must be consulted upon and settled by the Foreign Consuls and Local Chinese Authorities, subject to confirmation by the Foreign Representatives and Supreme Chinese Government.

Mr. BIRD could scarcely see what the Chinese authorities had to do with the question whether a person were entitled to vote or not.

Mr. HOGG thought Mr. Hanbury's resolution by no means misplaced. He claimed two votes, and it was for the Council to show why he should not have them. He (Mr. Hogg) had also been present when the new regulations were framed; and he understood the object to be that property held in the name of a firm should not entitle its members to more than one vote in respect of that property.

Mr. J. MILLER asked Mr. Hanbury whether he would consider Messrs. Sykes and Schwabe entitled to a vote, if they were still partners; or was it only because they were no longer partners that he considered them so entitled?

Mr. HANBURY repeated what he had already urged in regard to the intention of the disputed clause; and added that he claimed a vote each for Messrs. Sykes and Schwabe, because the tax amounted to more than Tls. 10 each, and they were not in partnership; and did not constitute a firm. He would put another case, his partner, Mr. Iveson, acquired land when they were not in partnership. He, (Mr. H.) had also acquired land previously to the partnership, did their votes merge because they had become partners?

Mr. ADAMS said the land they held previously, gave a separate vote from the land held by the firm. Mr. Hogg called on the Council to prove that Mr. Hanbury was not entitled to two votes; but it seemed fairer that the Council should call on him, to show why he was entitled to more than one. Was Messrs. Sykes and Schwabe's land held by them as joint tenants, or as tenants in common?

Mr. HANBURY confessed that he did not understand the legal phrase. They were not tenants at all. They were the owners, and he was their tenant.

Mr. R. BRAND remarked, in illustration, that his firm voted as representing Messrs. Harvey Brand, the owners of a plot of land at the corner of Foochow Road; and also as tax-payers. But he could not claim distinct votes for each of the four or five men who compose the firm. The firm of Harvey Brand had one vote, and he represented it.

Mr. HOGG argued that Messrs. Harvey Brand & Co. were a firm. Messrs. Sykes and Schwabe were not.

Mr. BIRD suggested that the case stood thus. Mr. Hanbury claims a vote; the Council disallows it. It remains for Mr. Hanbury to enforce his claim.

Mr. HANBURY could not accept that position, because he had already for many years, enjoyed the right; and now claimed that it should be continued. It was for the Council to prove that he had not it.

Mr. HOGG said the position which the Council assumed was hardly that which they ought to take up. The fact simply was, that perhaps we did not all understand the Land Regulations; and when trying to elucidate a clause, it was not for the Council to turn round and say, take legal means to enforce your claim. He protested against such language being used to the Rate-payers. (Laughter.)

Mr. ADAMS thought Mr. Hogg took rather a severe view of the case. The question seemed to turn on one fact. The intention apparently was that each lot should carry one vote. A point of law had been raised, and it turned upon the question of ownership. Would Mr. Hanbury say whether he claimed to vote as agent; and say what was the mode of tenure of his principals.

Mr. HOGG was as much puzzled as Mr. Hanbury, on the point.

Mr. ADAMS was probably as much puzzled as others; and suggested, therefore, that it would be better to proceed as arranged.

The CHAIRMAN said the question which had been raised proved the advantage of the Rules of Procedure which had been adopted. The Council had no notice and were, consequently, not in a position to answer. The question was one of rule, and ought to be decided after consultation with the Foreign Consuls. It was not for the present meeting to shipwreck themselves on the shoal. The question was a very important one, but it was better to leave it for a future meeting, after the Council had consulted the Treaty Consuls.

Mr. MICHIE thought it ought to be decided now, as the validity of their proceedings might possibly hinge on one vote.

Mr. TWOMBLY was not aware that the question would be raised, in its present shape. No one could think that three or four members of a firm, however extensive, could vote separately by dividing up property. Real estate held by a firm was somewhat of the nature of personal property; and land as held in Shanghai, had not all the properties of real estate but more the characteristics of personal property. In a case of the descent of real estate in Shanghai, by the death of a party, the question had come up in the United States, and this opinion had been held by the leading lawyers. The object seemed to be here to provide that members of firms should not take advantage of this; that if one member votes, another shall not. So far as Mr. Hanbury was concerned, his claim could not be decided unless he could give the information sought. And if it were decided here, extra-judicially, the decision might be wrong. It was incumbent on Mr. Hanbury to show at least that this land is held by two persons who, although formerly partners, had since dissolved. As no other person had started the question, it seemed unnecessary to raise it; but if it were raised, the meeting must be adjourned, to enable it to be decided authoritatively.

Mr. PURDON said, if Mr. Hanbury's resolution were carried, it would be possible for his firm to claim four votes—dividing the interests of the property into the same number as there were partners, and claiming a vote for each.

Mr. DIXWELL suggested, as they had very important business to put through, whether it would not be possible for Mr. Hanbury to take this course—to bring the question before the incoming Council; and, in case any question at the present meeting hung on a single vote, it must be reserved pending decision of the point.

Mr. HANBURY was willing to withdraw his resolution if that were the wish of the meeting; but it appeared to him important that a decision should be come to. His own case was not at all exceptional. There were many similar cases of joint ownership; so that it was not a question of one vote, but perhaps of ten or twenty.

Mr. J. MILLER, seeing the difficulty under which they laboured, thought the best way of meeting it would be to postpone decision, and would propose as an amendment to Mr. Hanbury's resolution:—

That the question raised by Mr. Hanbury be referred and settled as provided for in rule No. 28; that during the present meeting votes be taken as proposed by the Council.

Mr. ADAMS seconded the proposal, and added, in reply to Mr. Hanbury, that the principle on which the Council had allotted votes was to give each firm 1 vote, and each individual having land in his own name, 1 vote.

The amendment was then put and carried, against 1 dissentient, and the resolution in regard to the Report and Accounts was gone back to.

Mr. BISSET did not wish to interrupt the business of the meeting; but it occurred to him that the retiring Council had been appointed by a body of Land Renters. Was it competent to the present meeting of Rate-payers to accept the report and accounts which they presented?

Mr. ADAMS would now ask the meeting to consider his previous resolution in regard to the report and accounts.

Mr. BISSET requested an answer to his question.

Mr. ADAMS did not see that it required one. The resolution was to pass the accounts. The meeting could refuse to pass them, if it did not feel competent.

Mr. MICHIE remarked that a certain number of firms had been posted for not paying their wharfage dues. He thought this was very unfair, for if the tax were a voluntary one, as had been stated, there was no reason why a man who did not pay should be held up. Besides, he understood that a material portion of the letter published in the Report was omitted. The clause to which he alluded conveyed a promise that the signatories would pay, if every one else did and it was unfair that this should have been omitted as it was a qualification which deprived the agreement of its binding character. And of course it was still more unfair to those who *did* pay that their neighbours should escape. He might have more to say on the subject bye and bye; in the meantime he wished to make this remark.

Mr. ADAMS said the words referred to were "subject to general acceptance." There were so few dissentients that the Council had interpreted the proposal to be generally accepted. It had been a painful duty to them, to publish the names of recusants as they had done. But, as the tax was a voluntary one, it had been thought only fair that those who did pay, should know the names of those who did not.

Mr. MICHIE thought a voluntary tax was unfair in itself; it was better to let it drop if they could not enforce it.

Mr. HANBURY said it would be interesting to know whether the retiring Council did consider the tax a voluntary one. He had always thought it compulsory, at least in regard to subjects of Powers having

treaties with China, who had always upheld the Council in imposing just and necessary taxes. Some years ago, a celebrated case "The Municipal Council v. Wills" had been tried, and decided in favour of the Council by Sir E. Hornby. It was very desirable that these taxes should be recovered. He saw large law expenses charged in the accounts, Tls. 1,500 salary, and Tls. 586 fees, &c. He would ask the lawyers to do their duty and recover these outstanding taxes, or to let us know why they were not recoverable. He would like to offer the following resolution:—

That, view in of the fact that considerable amounts are due to the Municipality, as shewn on page 4 of the Report for the past year, the incoming Council are requested to instruct their legal adviser to use all diligence in prosecuting defaulters.

Mr. ADAMS was in great hopes that he would not have had to speak again on this subject. Mr. Michie had very kindly stepped forward to defend the gentlemen who had not paid their taxes; but he (Mr. Adams) should be inclined to say "save me from my friends." Mr. Hanbury, however, had mistaken the purport of what he had said. He was speaking of the circumstances under the old regulations. Matters had been very much altered since the new ones had come into force.

Mr. HANBURY wished to know whether the Council abandoned these sums as irrecoverable.

Mr. MILLER said the sums in question all accrued before the present Regulations came into force. Since then, a new state of things had been inaugurated. He might mention that since the 1st October almost all the German firms had paid. With regard to the sums in question, the Council had certainly not abandoned them. They had done their best, both personally and in other ways, to recover them. But having thus far failed, they had thought it well to follow the example of preceding Councils, and to publish the names of defaulters, and place the debit notes in the hands of their legal adviser in order to enforce payment.

Mr. HANBURY was satisfied, after Mr. Miller's explanation, to withdraw his resolution. But there was another point in connexion with the accounts which he wished to speak of. Page 254 mentioned that the land plans had been revised by Mr. Kingsmill. He would ask the retiring Council whether they had had any list prepared, of Chinese owners of land, within the settlement, who were not registered through foreigners, and whether any tax was levied on these. It was unfair that foreigners alone should bear the burden of the tax.

Mr. PURDON asked if the Chinese could, in their own names, own registered land within the limits of the concession.

Mr. HANBURY believed he did not exaggerate when he said that, of the land in the Settlement, one half is held by Chinese, and not registered but held on native deeds. He included in this statement the American settlement, extending down to the Yang-tsz-poo creek and thence three miles inland. He, himself owned agricultural land, and was taxed for it, while adjoining Chinese proprietors were not taxed. He submitted a resolution in regard to this, and he was greatly of opinion that, if they took the trouble to find out all the unregistered lots, they might double the assessable area of land in the settlement; and he thought this labour ought to be taken by the officers of the Municipal Council. When getting the plan of the settlement lithographed, in London, he had observed how great an area was taken up by Chinese-owned, unregistered land. One case he knew, of a very good lot of ground in the neighbourhood of the Consulate, which was not registered.

Mr. BRAND begged to support the resolution brought forward by Mr. Hanbury.

The CHAIRMAN asked if, in bringing forward this subject, Mr. Hanbury meant to

include Chinese who held land on original titles. So far as he (the Chairman) understood the Regulations, Chinese owners who had never sold their land at all, to foreigners, are simply Chinese who had not come under taxation by the Municipal Council. The Chinese who purchased, and now held, land which was at any time the property of foreigners, of course stood differently; and he would like to know whether it was meant to include the first.

Mr. HANBURY meant those who held land under their own original deeds. The land tax could be fairly claimed from them, since they got the benefit, as much as did foreigners, of the purposes to which it was applied; and he was not aware that the land Regulations could be read so as to exempt such from taxation.

The CHAIRMAN believed the land had to be first acquired from the Chinese, before it came under these regulations.

Mr. PURDON asked if the foreign treaties did not give full authority in such cases, over the concession limits.

The CHAIRMAN said that in some cases, as at Hankow, where the land was bought by the Queen in the first place, or held on lease by the crown, absolute right was held over it, but in this settlement people bought from the different Chinese proprietors.

Mr. PURDON thought this a very important question, and one that ought to be settled. The Chinese might defy the Municipal Council to remove nuisances from land over which they had not the control in sanitary and police matters.

Mr. ADAMS feared Mr. Hanbury had taken up a mistaken impression, that the Council could tax everybody in the settlement. They had not hitherto done so, nor did he believe they could do so.

The CHAIRMAN observed that, as Mr. Hanbury's motion stood, it seemed intended as an animadversion on the report; but

Mr. HANBURY explained that he did not mean it as such, as the practice of exempting Chinese proprietors from the land tax applied to many preceding Councils.

Mr. KINGSMILL stated that there were, probably, 300 mow of land in the Yang-king-pang part of the settlement, that had never passed into foreign hands; and in the American settlement the land was still more generally held by Chinese. In this settlement, much of this land was built upon, and therefore received benefit from the Municipal taxation, but agricultural land did not get any. It certainly seemed unfair that, where they had derived benefit, they should not pay their fair share. He thought care should be taken to keep a record of the transactions between Chinese and foreigners and foreigners and Chinese; and it would be well for the Committee to see how far justly the Chinese might at present claim to be excused.

Mr. SYLE and Mr. HOGG each referred to the preamble of the Land Regulations "to all persons residing on the land set apart" &c., &c.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought they were wandering from the point, which was to pass the Report. If the Municipal Council found the Chinese got benefits under them, for which they did not pay, it was a question for the Council at some future time. Original Chinese owners, he could not think, and never had thought, came under these Regulations. The question was rather apart from the point at issue.

After a few further remarks from various speakers, Mr. Hanbury withdrew his motion, to re-introduce it subsequently.

Mr. HANBURY had a few words to say with reference to other parts of the Report. He trusted they would not consider that any of his remarks were made in a cavilling spirit, as he desired only to criticise the Report fairly. He begged to draw their attention to pages 11, and 21. On page 11, it was stated that agreements had been concluded with the foreign members of the Police Force; while, on page 21, it appeared that Tls. 2,174.07 was

charged in the accounts for passages home. On first reading this in the accounts, he had greatly regretted that they were losing the services of those valuable public servants; but he was afterwards consoled on finding, by page 11 of the Report, that their agreements were renewed. But still it was not altogether clear to him how their passages should be paid home, and also their agreements renewed. He could not but think if the stipulation were made that passage be paid home, it should have been further stipulated, in the new agreements, this was only to be paid when the voyage was about to be commenced.

Mr. ADAMS had great pleasure in pointing out to Mr. Hanbury that, though, to a person looking, it might at first appear that passages had been paid, this was not really the case. At the time it was put into the expenditure, it was supposed the money would be required; but, on page 41, it is shown that it was not paid. The Council were liable for these passages at the expiry of engagements, unless renewed, and so they had provided for it; and he might notice that they had it largely to do in the case of constables.

Mr. HOGG said it was rather an extraordinary way of keeping the accounts. How were they to know that many other items were not entered in the same fictitious way, and then carried to some other part of the Report? The Land Renters wanted to know where they were, and perhaps it would be well, before going further, that the Council should explain to them what they had paid and what they had not.

Mr. ADAMS observed that, as the accounts had been audited, it was to be presumed they were correct. The passages of constables had been provided for in the last budget, as likely to be required.

Mr. HANBURY's next point was the Soochow Creek bridge. It was rather a disappointment that no one spoke on this matter. He was not present last year when the details were discussed, but he thought the outgoing Council should have endeavoured to free itself from some opprobrium attaching to the agreement. He could not understand the logic or the fairness by which the taxes, levied at the rate of six per cent on Chinese property, and four per cent on the property of foreigners, should be employed to commute tolls on behalf only of the latter; but, no doubt, some brother Land Renter or Rate-payer could inform him how that came about. He would also call their attention to page 6, with reference to the nuisance rate. What was there stated, was embodied in the form of an objection, and would come up by-and-bye. He wished to observe that he considered the extra rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent unnecessary. Night soil, in Shanghai, was always saleable, and he thought the account for its removal should be balanced by the proceeds arising from the sale. Neither did he know whether this recommendation was intended to apply to those persons who had objected to the Council levying a rate for taking away the night soil. He knew four Land Renters who received more, for the sale of this from their houses, than the Council put down for the whole of the rest of the settlement; and he thought, therefore, it was not well managed.

Mr. ADAMS rose to reply to Mr. Hanbury. With regard to the bridge, they would recollect that, at the last meeting, the Council were empowered to make the agreement. As to whether it was fair that foreigners only should get the benefit of it, he could only say that, if the liberty were extended, the cost would be so enormous they could not meet it. With regard to the night-soil, he might say that probably the gentlemen spoken of made better contracts. He was willing to admit that the Council might not be so well versed in the saleable value of the commodity as those gentlemen were. (Laughter). The rate recommended as a substitution for the old plan, was embodied in the Budget, and would become a matter of consideration afterwards.

Mr. PURDON thought, as these things came up again, the mere fact that the outgoing Council recommended them need not prevent the passing of the Report, and their approval of it was all that, for the present, was asked.

Mr. TWOMBLY said, as no one else brought it up, he would venture to notice the remarkable extent to which the original estimate of expenditure was exceeded by the actual receipts, while the actual receipts were as greatly exceeded by the real expenditure. And at the end of the year, the balance is very much smaller than at the beginning. He called this up because the present Regulations give unlimited power to the Committee, in the spending of money. The Budget was mere waste paper since, in practice, it was not heeded; and money set apart for one purpose may be used for another. They might vote Tls. 200,000; and 300,000 might be expended.

Mr. MILLER explained that the greater part of the discrepancy noticed in the expenditure, from what was estimated, arose from the purchase of land, which was not authorised, and for which the outgoing Council might be held personally liable. The money had been paid, and was included in the accounts, subject to approval.

Mr. TWOMBLY said that was only Tls. 16,000, and the difference he drew attention to, was more than twice that amount. He was contending for a principle of vital importance, and not questioning the motives or judgment of the Council in the expenditure under discussion.

Mr. PURDON supposed that, if the report were passed, it confirmed this purchase of land.

Mr. MILLER said it would really, but this being a special matter, the Council preferred putting it in as a separate resolution, giving them the option of throwing the purchase on their hands.

Mr. HANBURY was glad that Mr. Twombly had spoken. It was difficult to pick out items from the budget, but, looking at the whole expenditure, it was impossible to come to any other conviction than that economy was wanted; and he hoped that, among the incoming Council, some would be found who would try and check expenditure for the community. Let any Rate-payer look at the items, and consider whether he could not do many of them more economically if they related to him personally. He might mention specially the item of coal.

The CHAIRMAN rose again to put the resolution to the meeting; but,

Mr. C. E. CARTER drew notice to a paragraph in the Public Works Committee's report, headed "encroachments," and said he would like to know how the headings had been drawn up. He distinctly denied the right of the Council to interfere with the erection of a verandah in any part of the Settlement. It would have been well if the Council had said Messrs Carter had done nothing which they were not entitled to do.

Mr. ADAMS said the headings were drawn up at the general meeting, and previously arranged at one of the monthly meetings. The Council did not see there was any reason for suppressing names, though on former occasions this had been done, through a false delicacy. It was usual to send to get permission; as Mr. Carter would see by former reports.

Mr. CARTER could show a very arbitrary letter requiring the work to be stopped. He was obliged for the explanation now given; but, at the same time, he thought such an objectionable term as "encroachment" might not have been used.

The CHAIRMAN again put the proposition, that the Report for the year ending 31st March be approved and passed. The resolution was before the meeting, as proposed, with the exception of that relating to the land purchase, for which there would be a special one.

The resolution was then passed.

Mr. MILLER rose to move the special land resolution. In the month of October last

the Council were offered a plot of land, adjoining the police station and other Municipal buildings. It was of about 6m. 1f. in extent; and being a desirable spot, and the price asked reasonable (£25,000) they decided to accept it. They were obliged to do so without consulting the Land Renters, and therefore made themselves individually liable for it. The Land Renters might now relieve them of this responsibility, or permanently saddle them with it; and for that purpose he would put a resolution before them. The leases of premises held by the Council would shortly be falling in, and they might consider how the land could then be best employed. The site was in every way desirable, and regarding it as such had induced the outgoing Council to close with the offer. He, therefore, begged to propose:—

That the purchase of Lot No. 59 A, sub-register 26, by the members of the Municipal Council, from Mr. Augustus Thorne, for and on behalf of the municipality, be hereby confirmed, with the exception of the purchase of land 59 A, as shown in page 39.

Mr. GUBBAY seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN put this to the meeting.

Mr. HANBURY thought the purchase of this land quite desirable, under the circumstances; and that the outgoing Council should be thanked by the Land Renters for the public spirit they showed in buying it. At the same time one would like to know what, when their present leases expired, they are to do with it. Some very bad leases he knew had been made—one, the old Hongkew police bungalow, for which the Council paid Tls. 1,500 a year, and which was not in a state to be of the slightest service. Perhaps the Council could tell when they were to be relieved from those leases.

Mr. MILLER said the lease of the bungalow referred to expired in 1873; that of the present Municipal Offices in 1875.

The resolution was then carried.

The CHAIRMAN.—Well, gentlemen, at this point I think, by rule 21 of the Regulations, the accounts having been ordered to be passed, the new Council comes into office. It has already been elected, and I cannot see that the Regulations require any resolution now confirming that election. I think the retiring Council deserve a vote of thanks from us, for the way they have carried through the business during their term.

Mr. DIXWELL.—It has been allowed to me to propose this vote. If we look through the report, we must see that an immense quantity of work has been done by the retiring Council; and the new Regulations have been almost entirely put through by them, with the assistance of the Chief Judge. Any one who takes a walk or drive through the Settlement, will see how much improvement they have directed outside. Now, then, is the time to thank them for what they have done; and they are specially entitled to our thanks because, at the latter part of the year, their numbers were greatly reduced, and their labours became proportionately more onerous.

Mr. HANBURY begged to second the vote; which was cordially carried.

The CHAIRMAN said they now approached a more laborious part of their duties—the Budget. It was a subject which, he thought, they had better have a new day to. Before adjourning, the Council wished to put the following resolution.

Proposed by Mr. MILLER and seconded by Mr. DIXWELL.

That the valuation placed on land, situated within Municipal limits, by the Land Assessment Committee appointed at the Land Renters meeting of 28th May 1869, and the Reports said Committee, be approved and passed; such valuations, for purposes of taxation, to remain in force until amended by the sanction of a meeting of Rate-payers; and that the memorandum prepared by Mr. Kingsmill, and annexed to the Report of the Committee be adopted, subject to reference to the Council and Foreign Consuls.

Mr. BRAND wished to ask whether it was the intention of the incoming Council, or of the retiring Council to suggest to the incoming one, to tax the land on its actual area. In their own case, land occupied measuring 9 mow 6, was made to measure 11.6; while, on the other hand, there were lots which were under-rated.

Mr. ADAMS explained that the Council took the amounts of land as registered at the various Consulates; and it seemed to him that the incoming Council would have nothing else to go upon; but it was quite in the power of any one to have their land re-registered, and upon that they would then be assessed.

Mr. TWOMBLY said this grievance was not a new one; and a very large sum was once set aside to have a fresh survey made. The position of things stated was very general; and pending the survey, his people had held off from paying their taxes till an understanding was come to that, after completion of survey, the tax for Municipal purposes should be upon area of land within the walls of their compound. Seeing that so much was spent to obtain it, and that it was to fix finally what constituted the taxable amount of land, lots ought now to be in a satisfactory way. But it has been proved to be quite idle; notwithstanding, perhaps, not 25 per cent. of the people holding land here could define their lots by the title deeds or leases and where roads are mentioned it is impossible to say what roads were meant, yet the descriptions of the deeds were adhered to, and no use made of survey. Parties, too, had made straight borders, or added to their lots by arrangement with their neighbors. The matter should be taken up separately. They could not approach it in a single resolution. It was a matter of importance.

Mr. BRAND believed that there were many pieces of ground out of measure, and not paying the taxes they were entitled to do.

Mr. MILLER noticed that in the report, on Mr. Kingsmill's recommendation, a proposal was made for measurement, not on one side but on two. The Council thought they should take one standard, and they took that in the title deeds at the Consulate, and reserved, of course, a right to revise in any case where they thought the tax was not enough.

Mr. HANBURY observed that the Council's present plan was the only one they could adopt. He noticed that it was difficult to tell what a mow was, some putting it at 6,000, some 6,600, and some 7,144 feet. He did not think the native tepaos understood the measurement of land. It might be hard on some people; but where these discrepancies occurred, it was generally caused by a considerable amount of road frontage being in the areas.

Mr. E. C. SMITH remarked that he had his land measured by Mr. Kingsmill, in order to have his titles corrected; and, this morning, the tepao had also measured it. They both differed considerably from the original, and the latter made it 5 *fun* larger than Mr. Kingsmill. He now wanted to know whose measurement he would be compelled to abide by.

No answer was forthcoming to this; and the adjournment of the meeting till Friday at 10 was then intimated.

Proceedings were resumed on the 13th instant—W. H. Medhurst, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, in the chair.

Mr. ADAMS begged now to call their attention to the first portion of the Municipal Budget, and he would ask their notice to the first resolution. As he was aware the matters set forth therein would be fully debated, it was unnecessary that he should make any commentary. It might be as well to explain, with reference to the proposed general municipal rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for removal of nuisances, that it was really for the whole scavenging of the Anglo-American settlement. Many of the Chinese large house proprietors had elected to re-

move night-soil by their own servants. The resolution was as follows:—

That the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai North of the Yang King Pang be hereby empowered, by this meeting, and in conformity with the provisions contained in Art. IX., p.p. 15-17, of the Land Regulations and Bye-Laws for the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai, to collect, from Foreigners and Chinese residing within the limits above named, the following rates, dues, &c., at the dates set opposite to each, viz.—

Rates and Dues.—Foreign.— $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent rate on the assessed value of land, as assessed in 1869-70, from the Renters of land registered in the various Consulates at Shanghai, half yearly, in advance, from 1st April and from 1st October, 1870.

General Municipal Rate of 6 per cent on the assessed rentals of houses inhabited by Foreigners, quarterly, in advance, as soon after the 1st April as possible; and subsequent collections to commence on the 1st July and October 1870, and January 1871.

Dues on all Goods passed through the Custom House, or landed or shipped or transhipped by persons resident within the aforesaid limits. Monthly on the established tariff in force, or as may be hereafter amended, provided said dues shall in no case exceed the amount of one tenth of one per cent on the value of the goods so passed.

General Municipal Rate, of 8 per cent on native Rentals, from Chinese residing within aforesaid limits. Quarterly, in advance, as soon after 1st April as possible; and subsequent collections to commence on the 1st of the following July and October 1870, and January 1871.

All such rates being payable at the time when declared due, and within fourteen days of presentation of Tax Note.

Licenses Foreign.—From every Wine and Spirit shop or store, and from every House of Entertainment, Hotel or Tavern, according to Class of Establishment, from \$120 to \$200 annually.

From every Music Hall, Theatre, Circus, or Dancing Saloon, \$5 for every night open.

Billiard or Bowling Saloon.—For every night open, computed at the rate of \$3 per quarter, for each Billiard Table or Bowling Alley.

Native.—From every shop or store selling Foreign Wines, Spirits, or Beer, at \$30 each per quarter.

Sampan Registration, at 50 cents per month per sampan.

Opium House, Pawn-Shop, according to Class.

License fees to be collected.—Foreign.—From every Wine or Spirit shop or store and from every Beer store, and from every House of Entertainment, Hotel or Tavern Quarterly in advance. From every Music Hall, Theatre, Circus, or Dancing Saloon, \$5 for every night open. From every Billiard or Bowling Saloon at the rate of \$3 per quarter for every night open.

Native.—From every shop or store selling Foreign Wine, Spirits or Beer, Quarterly in advance.

From every Sampan 50 cents every month. From every Opium House monthly.

Mr. MILLER seconded.

Mr. HANBURY. — Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen—I have given notice that I shall speak on many of the matters connected with the Budget; and as the land tax comes first on the list, I will begin with that. At the previous meeting, I spoke on this subject, and pointed out that the original Chinese land renters in the settlement had been exempted for many years, altogether, from the land tax. In this I find that I was slightly wrong, and that some of the original proprietors have paid. A memorandum has been handed me, this morning, showing that various original land owners have paid, but the majority have not done so. Mr. Kingsmill has prepared a map shewing that part of the English Settlement still owned by the original Chinese proprietors. It is now exhibited, and shows that a very large area is owned by Chinese. This quantity Mr. Kingsmill estimates at 300 mow, bearing an average value of Tls. 300 a mow; and many lots are still more valuable—such as those behind the Consulate, and in many other places. The

Chairman, at last meeting, said he thought we had no right to levy this tax on these properties; from this opinion I quite dissent; these proprietors have escaped, either because they were understood to be about to sell the land they possessed, or because we had no plan of the settlement, and their properties could not be easily identified, but this we have remedied. I would call your attention to what the new Land Regulations say on this point. First the joint Minute line 10, here there is no exemption made at all; it speaks of the increasing population living at this port. It is evidently contemplated that these Land Regulations are for the whole of the settlement; and I cannot find any one direct rule which would exempt Chinese proprietors. Then, if you will read further, in the preamble, it says "of all persons residing on the land" &c. This is repeated at the bottom of the same page, and again, a little further on it is reiterated. I think it is as clear as can be, that this means for the whole of the people in the settlement, whether Chinese or of other nationalities. But I find that the Council have, in years gone by, taken up this position that the tax is fairly due from all, and have demanded it of several of the Chinese proprietors; and these have acknowledged and willingly paid it. In the case of two lots close to the Lowza Station, Mr. Rogers found out the proprietors, who gave him particulars of the area of their land, when he handed them debit notes, and collected six years arrears of land tax at once. Then we have other proprietors, whose land has been registered by foreigners; and who never questioned the tax at all. The house tax has been levied for years, impartially, throughout the settlement; and I say it is quite right that the land tax should be levied in the same way. My resolution in reference to this reads as follows:—

That the house tax having been for many years past levied on those Chinese proprietors within the English settlement who have never sold their land, no valid reason exists for continuing to exempt these persons from the land tax, and the incoming Council are requested to levy the same impartially on all within the English settlement, and on all those in the American settlement benefitted by Municipal government.

The rate payers will see that I have here exempted those Chinese and others who own agricultural land, in the American settlement, the great extent of this settlement, leads me to think that many owners can derive little benefit from the municipal rates, and so I have exempted those owning land used for agricultural purposes.

Mr. PURDON begged to second Mr. Hanbury's motion.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Hanbury had referred to his objection, at the last meeting, to the taxation of Chinese land proprietors. He should not wish to be understood as objecting to this being brought impartially under the Regulations which now hold good, but made the remark, simply because it had been always his impression, and was at the present moment, that the Regulations were never intended to include those proprietors. Mr. Hanbury had quoted lines, here and there, from the minute and preamble, which certainly gave a colour, and a very strong colour to his proposition; but still he (the Chairman) was convinced that it was never contemplated, even by the persons who signed those general minutes, that the land tax was to apply to original Chinese owners. He presumed they had signed the minutes under the impression that all land had been parted with to the foreign community. They would observe that the opening lines stated the Regulations to be for the better government and security of foreigners. They would see more force in what he said, when he took them back to the framing of the original Regulations. The limits were then intended to mean limits within which Foreigners could rent land. The Taotai had said the people did not wish to sell their land to Foreigners, and

he could not compel them to do so; and advantage was taken by the Chinese of this expression, to squeeze purchasers in land bargains. He had been present at the passing of the original Regulations, and, if they referred back to them, they would find that their whole bearing goes to prove that original Chinese proprietors did not come under them. Of course these new ones took a certain amount from the foundation upon which they were built. At the same time, he quite saw the reasonableness of Mr. Hanbury's proposition, that these men should take their share of the public burdens of the settlement. And he thought they had a fair title, as the limits had been so generally covered by foreign properties, and as the Chinese did at this moment, and had for years past benefited by the better administration given to the whole settlement in consequence of the arrangements we have made, to claim that they should bear their share, or take the first opportunity of parting with their land to those who would. This he said, of course, with deference to legal opinion.

Mr. DIXWELL said that, assenting to all the Chairman had said with respect to the original intention when the first Land Regulations were drawn up, and it was arranged with the Chinese authorities that land might be bought—he would point out, that no one then dreamed that there would arise a city which would require for its good government and management the sum of Tls. 200,000 yearly. It might have been supposed that some twenty (firms) might settle here, and that they would make shift to live without a foreign municipal government. But, in consequence of the rebellion, and of other causes, the property which Mr. Hanbury proposed to tax had become of infinitely greater value than it bore in those early days. And if taxation could not be directly, legally enforced over these now, it ought to be sought to be done through the Chinese authorities.

Mr. KINGSMILL said the Chairman had spoken about the early land regulations. He believed it was, then, generally the opinion that the Chinese should be compelled to sell their land in case of any foreigner making application. If the Chinese were to sell or not to sell, as they pleased, it seemed scarcely probable that they could reach them.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought the Regulations were that the Chinese should not, by selling to one another, attempt to forestall foreigners in the purchase of land. His former remarks had been made, they would understand, rather with the view of assisting Mr. Hanbury's proposition than of opposing it. Though in the Chair, he could only give the opinion of a rate payer; but having been, as it were, at the birth of these Regulations, he gave what he believed to be their intended application. If the resolution were put as Mr. Hanbury put it here, it would rouse all the Chinese prejudices and confirm them in their claims to exemption. He would, therefore, suggest a slightly altered form.

Mr. ADAMS certainly understood their Chairman to support the motion; and he thought, as brought forward, it was a very fair one. The question seemed to be a legal one, as to whether they had the power to tax. He proposed Mr. Hanbury should insert, after the words "incoming Council are requested" &c., the words "to use all due exertion," which would allow them to refer to their legal adviser.

Mr. TWOMBLY said, if the Land Regulations did not give power over Chinese residents, it would be impossible to make a solitary drain, or a solitary road; or to suppress nuisances of any description. They either meant that the Council had power to do these things, or they meant nothing. Perhaps this might be a proper time to mention another point. The new Regulations seemed to have been only provisionally agreed to by the Foreign Ministers, and

nothing appeared to show that they had been accepted by the Chinese; whereas the old Regulations had been distinctly agreed to by the Taotai, as representing the Chinese. And this led to another objection. The old Regulations having been so sanctioned, by the Chinese, was it competent to Foreigners to annul them without the assent of the Chinese; and had the latter consented to annul them? The preamble to the new Regulations recited that, in consequence of the changed nature of the settlement, new provisions were necessary; and it was reasonable to suppose that all this had been contemplated. The assent of the Taotai, however, was probably immaterial, if the Imperial Government gave theirs. It was reasonable to suppose the intention was, to include the Chinese under their provisions, because it had been once proposed to elect some Chinese members to the Council.

Mr. PURDON, in seconding Mr. Hanbury's resolution, would only add, as there seemed to be much argument on both sides; that the best plan would be for the Council to proceed to levy the tax; if they paid, it would be well; if they resisted, the question would come before the foreign Consuls.

Mr. HANBURY remarked that the question was not so much one of amount. Assuming that the Chinese owned 300 *mow*, at an average value of Tls. 300 per *mow*, = Tls. 90,000, the land tax on this, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. would be only Tls. 225. He was confident that, if the resolution was passed, they would have heard the last of it; for it was unlikely that men owning so large an extent of property would oppose payment of so small a sum. They had gone on levying the House tax on these Chinese for a number of years, and if they had no power to do so the amounts should be returned; and they should follow out in this land tax the principle which they had acted on as regards the house tax. The Chairman had referred to the early days of the settlement. He (Mr. H.) agreed that then, when nearly all the land within the settlement limits belonged to Chinese, it would have been very unfair to collect a land tax for the Municipal purposes of the small foreign portion, but the case was now reversed, and three-fourths were foreign owned. He was most strongly opposed to the matter being submitted to the Chinese authorities; they were simply obstructive, and if it were referred to them it would not be settled for years. He would give, in support of this view, instances of what had previously occurred in regard to Municipal government. Four years ago, when he was in the Council, a resolution had been passed to carry through the Taiwan road, now, on his return, he found that this had not yet been done, and on enquiring the reason, found that some old woman who owned a grave objected to its removal. The matter had been referred to the Consulate, and by the Consulate to the Chinese authorities. The result was, that the road had never been made to this day; and so he said, now, do not let us refer this question of land tax to the Chinese authorities, or the result will be similar. Another case was that of a plot of land at the back of the Consulate, which was probably the filthiest portion of the settlement. They had never been able to carry a road through this, because the Chinese owner opposed it. For a road not 100 yards long, he wanted Tls. 1,500, which was an absurd price. If the original owners of native property were to be allowed thus to obstruct the Municipal authorities, he thought it would be very prejudicial. If they were to be exempted from taxes they would naturally continue living there, and continue obstructing, because they would be living at an advantage comparatively with their neighbours.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Hanbury's later remarks confirmed him in the impression that he had taken a just view. The Regu-

lations gave no right to force the Chinese to give up their land. He agreed that their obstructiveness was unseasonable and inconvenient; but we could not force them to sell. He (Mr. Medhurst) had used his influence with the Taotai, in regard to the road in question, and had spoken with the Tepas, but he could not induce the owner to come to terms; and, unfortunately, we could not kick them out of their property. The road would be acquired, as soon as it possibly could be, on reasonable terms; but he could not see how it could be taken from the owners. In the other matter of the grave, the Regulations expressly provided that we could not touch graves unless by consent. As regarded the consent of the Chinese authorities to the present tax, which Mr. Hanbury thought we ought not to trouble about, Mr. Twombly was right, the Regulations had been passed by the ministers, and not by the Chinese officially. But they provided that the latter should be consulted. It would be sufficient for him to quote Rule XXVIII, which gave the Chinese authorities nearly as much power as the foreign consuls. However much we might despise the action of the Chinese authorities as obstructive, he still thought it was right, as a matter of form, to keep them where they are. He would like to put an amendment in this sense to the meeting, if he could find a seconder.

That the Consuls be requested to communicate with the Chinese authorities as to the expediency of requiring all original Chinese proprietors within the Yang-king-pang limits, who have never as yet parted with their land to Foreigners, on the terms of the Land Regulations, but who are enjoying all the benefits of Municipal administration and control, to bear their legitimate portion of rates leviable on land equally with proprietors of land already amenable to the Regulations, or failing this to require them to part with their land to Foreigners by private or public sale.

He thought if the matter were put thus, before the authorities, they would arrive at the same end by more legitimate means. They had previous experience, in which the Chinese authorities had left them pretty much to their own will; and the answer in this case would probably be—Do as you please.

Mr. EXAMES wished only to ask what, if the Taotai were, as the Chairman had said, unable to compel his countrymen to sell their land, was the use of making the application contemplated by the amendment. Perhaps the Council would say by what principle they had been guided, hitherto, in distinguishing between Chinese houses and Chinese land, in matters of taxation.

Mr. ADAMS said the retiring Council had merely followed in the footsteps of their predecessors. The matter was now raised for the first time.

Mr. HANBURY asked whether the Chairman of the Council could verify his statement, that land tax had been levied in some cases from Chinese owners in past years.

Mr. ADAMS believed it was quite true that this was so. The Council had always taken what they could get.

Mr. KINGSMILL might not perhaps be out of order in reading the clause in the Land Regulations of 1854, to which he had referred:—

Any person desiring to rent land or purchase houses from the Chinese proprietors, within the said limits, must first apply to the Consul or Consular agent of his nation, officially and in writing, or if there be none appointed, to the Consul of any friendly power, clearly specifying by plan, the locality, boundaries, and number of the *Tao*, together with the measurement in *mow*, *fun*, and *le*, of the said land, and the said Consul or Consular agent will thereupon enquire, whether any impediment exists to its settlement, by reason of previous negotiation or application by third parties, or otherwise; and the said Consul or Consular agent will enquire from the other foreign Consuls whether such impediment exists on the part of any other foreigner. Pro-

vided always, that if such impediment do exist, then in such case a reasonable time shall be allowed the first claimant to settle for the said land or houses; and the failing to do so within such reasonable time, shall be considered and held a virtual surrender of such prior right of settlement, and the same shall revert to the foreigner next applying, on notice to that effect being given his Consul, and no good cause shown why it should not revert as aforesaid.

He would like to ask how this could be looked on in any other light than as signifying the right of foreigners to purchase ground within the limits of the settlement. If it had been intended to leave the question an open one, between foreigners and Chinese, there would have been no object in making the distinction in regard to priority of application. In fact he had always understood that this right of emption did exist, till to-day.

The CHAIRMAN.—That is, after the consent to sell of the original proprietor has been obtained.

Mr. DIXWELL had understood Mr. Hanbury to mean that, if the incoming Council endeavoured to collect the tax, they would find little difficulty—not that it should be collected *vi et armis*, even if the Chinese resisted; but simply that they should try to get it. The Chairman, on the other hand, proposed going to the Chinese authorities at the outset; but, if the tax were not objected to by the Chinese, he could see no objection to Mr. Hanbury's plan. If it were objected to, they could fall back on an application to the authorities.

Mr. HANBURY, in reference to the remarks of the Chairman about carrying roads through native properties, feared the incoming Council must give up all idea of making the lines of road referred to in the estimate, if they were to respect all the prejudices of the Chinese. Various of these were very necessary, but if graves or the obstructive propensities of native owners were to be allowed to intervene, the work would not be done in the next 50 years. He might give an instance in which an opposite course had been successfully followed, in the case of the Peking and Fokien roads. These had been made without reference to the authorities. Fair compensation had been paid to the owners; and the whole thing had been finished in two months. There had been a little opposition raised at first, but this had vanished when the dollars were produced. He had no hesitation in saying that, if the matter had been referred to the Chinese authorities, the roads would not have been made at the present day.

Mr. TWOMBLY said there seemed to be a difference of construction of the quoted clause of the Land Regulations. With regard to the point he had raised, of these not having received the sanction of the Chinese authorities—it was a thankless task to throw doubt on Regulations which had cost so much time and labour in preparation, but he had grave doubts whether they were not weak in other respects. He held in his hand a letter by Consul-general Seward, in regard to the power of the Ministers to sign these Regulations. Mr. Seward expressed an opinion that there was not any power in the Ministers and Consuls to agree to them, and asked Congress to give that power. The answer was, that Congress agreed in this view, and would give it.

The CHAIRMAN would remark, what he had omitted to say before, that they had already, practically, the Taotai's assent to the new Regulations. These had been officially communicated to him, and he had simply acknowledged their receipt.

The Chairman's amendment to Mr. Hanbury's proposal fell through, for want of a seconder; and the original proposal was now put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. HANBURY said, the question of land tax having been now disposed of, the next question which arose was that of house tax. He saw at the bottom of page 10 of the estimate that, whereas 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent had

been levied last year on Foreigners and 7½ on Chinese, it was now proposed to increase the rate by ½ per cent. The explanation of the retiring Council was that this increase was needed for scavenging purposes; but he did not think it was necessary. Last year, a rate had been proposed, in the budget, 2 per cent higher than had been actually levied. But notwithstanding the reduction, the revenue had proved ample. It had, in fact, been so elastic that they were able to buy a piece of land for Tls. 16,000, without asking for an additional penny, on this account, from the Rate-payers; and he now thought an additional rate for purposes of scavenging was unnecessary. He thought, as he had already remarked, that the night-soil might be made to pay better, if better managed; and repeated the instance he had previously mentioned, of those proprietors who sold their own night-soil. The estimate went on the supposition that payment for its removal was necessary, but the fact was, that it was a saleable article. He proposed, therefore, the following amendment.

That no sufficient reason exists for increasing the house tax, and therefore that the additional half per cent. in the Budget be struck out.

Mr. HOGG had pleasure in seconding the amendment. He thought they might safely rely on being satisfied with the proceeds of a 5½ and 7½ per cent tax. He could quite bear out Mr. Hanbury's statement, that the article in question was lucrative. (Laughter). There was no use in shirking the question because it was a dirty one, for in the meantime they were losing money. Taking the Council's own figures, he found they had earned Tls. 3,443 last year, by the sale of night-soil; but they now reduced their estimate, for no reason that he could see, to Tls. 2,500. The cost of removing it was assessed at Tls. 2,400; taking, therefore, the original figures this would leave a balance of Tls. 1000. But he could bear out Mr. Hanbury's statement that this affair was not well managed; and private owners suffered from the lower rates at which the Council had been selling. Besides this source of income, he noticed that they had raised Tls. 5,861 by fees, altogether some Tls. 9,000; so that the nuisance department was, in reality self-supporting, and it was absolutely unnecessary all rate payers should be taxed ½ per cent towards its expenses.

Mr. ADAMS said one story was good until another one was told. In the first place, Mr. Hanbury had talked of putting on an extra rate; but he would see that they had last year collected Tls. 5,900 as a special rate, and they now purposed to collect precisely the same sum. Only, this year, they put it into a general rate instead of a special one. So that there was no extra taxation. Another point, which Mr. Hanbury had made, was in regard to the large reduction in taxation last year. Mr. Hanbury was not in Shanghai, at the time, so he was probably not aware that the reduction was made in consequence of the large surplus which the revenue then showed. But they had no surplus, now. The only sum which they had in hand was Tls. 6,000 accumulated towards a new Soochow Bridge, and that had been already put into the general account. Mr. Hogg had referred to the reduction of the estimated income from the sale of night-soil. He was not on the Council, or he would have known why this reduction was set down. It was because the large owners of Chinese property had taken the article out of the Council's hands, and sold it themselves. This knocked off so much from the year's receipts. Mr. Hogg had also complained that the Council had spoiled the market for this article. He had some valuable notes on this subject, which he would communicate to them if they would like. For instance, he could tell them that 2 buckets = 1 pecul, and that a pecul was worth 32 cash on the Yang-king-pang, and 35 cash

on the Soochow creek. However, there was no use going into this. If the Council sold night-soil for less than it was worth, they made a mistake. And the best plan he could suggest, would be for Messrs. Hogg and Hanbury to give information to the incoming Council, which would enable them to rectify the error. They might then, perhaps, be able to take off the ½ per cent next year. He thought, however, that it had not been precisely understood what the ½ per cent was charged for. It was for scavenging the entire settlement; and night-soil was only one item in the affair. He might mention, for instance, that 87 cart loads of garbage had been removed from the settlement in two days, alone. A large staff, and a number of horses and carts, were required to do this. The streets, too, had to be watered.

Mr. HOGG still could not see why all rate-payers should be taxed an additional ½ per cent, when the removal of night-soil from China properties should pay for itself, by its sale.

Mr. ADAMS urged that the large Chinese property owners had deprived the Council of a great portion of its revenue from this source. They got the advantage of scavenging, and wished to throw the onus of paying for it on the small properties, which were the only ones left to the Council. Another point which he had omitted to mention, was, that it was necessary to make the rate 6 and 8 per cent respectively, to keep up the proportion, between land and house tax, prescribed by the Regulations.

Mr. LITTLE said in that case, the tax on land being ½ per cent, the house tax should be 5 per cent. That would be the proportion of 1 to 1-twentieth.

Mr. TWOMBLY said the ½ per cent would produce only Tls. 4,000, whereas he saw the Nuisance Department cost Tls. 12,000. This was only ¼ of the outlay. If they could dispense with ¾, they could dispense with the remainder. Another point was, it seemed that the proprietors had the right to sell their night-soil. This right should also carry the duty of removing it.

Mr. ADAMS said the question of right had been referred to arbitration, and had been given against the Council. It was true the Nuisance Department cost Tls. 12,000, but he did not see why, because they could not get Tls. 12,000, they should abandon Tls. 4,000.

Mr. TWOMBLY had meant that the principle appeared to be laid down, of raising certain sums to be applied to certain objects; but that principle had not been followed in this case.

The Revd. J. NELSON could not see but that it was as broad as it was long. If the Council undertook to do the scavenging for the sum named, he thought it was the most important tax of all to be voted. If scavenging were left to individuals, it would be greatly neglected; and the settlement would become full of nuisances. He hoped, therefore, that the amendment would not be passed.

Mr. HANBURY, as mover of the amendment, asked permission to reply to what had been advanced. He agreed with the Revd. Mr. Nelson, that it was most desirable the streets should be kept clean. But the question was one of property; and it had been decided that night-soil belonged to those who chose to sell it. Some proprietors might say, we will do so, under the Council's supervision, others might not care for the trouble, and prefer that the Council should remove it, and to pay a fee for the purpose. He saw that nearly Tls. 9,000 was raised last year from fees and sale of night-soil. The taxes should not all be lumped together in a general rate of ½ per cent on rentals, the old plan was more equitable. Mr. Adams had said that property owners sold their own night-soil, and still would not pay for scavenging. But this, in his own case at least, was not true, he paid

scavengers himself, finding he could not trust the Council; the streets in his neighborhood were beautifully clean, but some of the back ones very dirty.

Mr. DIXWELL thought, as the large owners had withdrawn, from the Council, the right to sell this profitable article, it was not hard to call on them to pay ½ per cent towards watering the streets, scavenging, &c. If they made a profit on night-soil, that was no reason why they should not contribute towards what was not profitable. The budget had been made up on this principle, and if Tls. 4,000 were removed, it would be unpleasant. (Applause.)

Mr. ADAMS should have answered Mr. Little that the house tax was 4, not 5½ per cent. The other 1½ per cent. was Police and Lighting rate. If this 6 per cent. were disturbed, therefore, the proportion would be broken down. Mr. Hanbury had passed an accusation on the Council, in regard to scavenging the streets. All would admit, he thought, that the streets in the foreign quarter were kept clean; in fact Mr. Hanbury had himself admitted this. In the Chinese quarter, it was more difficult. Mr. Hanbury had mentioned that he kept scavengers himself; but (he Mr. Adams) was told that he only kept one; and that 5 tons of garbage were lately taken out of a house, opposite Dr. Henderson's, belonging to Mr. Hanbury. Moreover, the garbage from Mr. Hanbury's property was placed in the streets fronting it, and had to be removed by the Municipal carts.

Mr. HANBURY had no property opposite Dr. Henderson's; and the statement that he had only one scavenger was not true, really, however, it was not worth tiring the meeting with these details.

Mr. ADAMS regretted, if he had been misinformed. But Mr. Hanbury must admit that the carts were employed to remove his garbage, and these, far more than coolies, were a great source of expense.

Mr. LITTLE said if the house tax were assessed at 4 per cent, it was too little. The true proportion would be 5.

Mr. DIXWELL suggested that they were not so much discussing what could be done legally as what they should do if it were found not illegal.

The CHAIRMAN thought they had heard quite enough on the subject, and proceeded to put the amendment, which was lost by 89 votes against 88.

The meeting then adjourned.

Having re-assembled at 1.30 P.M.,

The CHAIRMAN said as the last amendment was lost, they now went back to the original resolution.

Mr. HANBURY had a resolution in regard to wharfage dues. They saw in the Budget that a sum of \$14,000 was annually collected from the Taotai; but it did not appear very clearly how the Taotai recouped himself for this. He had made some enquiries, and found that, on account of this payment, a very heavy tax was levied upon goods delivered from the foreign godowns to Chinese shops in the Maloo, and other parts of the settlement. This tax exceeded very much what the Taotai paid. It was called the Lekim; which, if it really was, he supposed they could not interfere with. But if for the wharfage dues only, it was a very enormous tax to put upon their trade; and under the Pekin convention His Excellency could have no pretext at all to tax manufactured goods. He had framed the following resolution:—

That, in view of the possible ratification of the convention of Peking, which would prevent H. E. the Taotai from levying any dues on foreign goods in the settlement after importation, the Council are requested to endeavour to mature a plan for the collection of Wharfage Dues from natives, so as to obviate the necessity for asking any sum from the Chinese Authorities.

He believed that, in 1866, the plan of collecting wharfage dues direct from Chinese at the time of payment of duties was tried, and failed. The Taotai had then objected very strongly, and Mr.

Fitzroy, the Commissioner of Customs at the time, could not, though he tried, get him to sanction it. But as the settlement was now more established, no greater difficulty ought to be experienced in collecting the wharfage dues from Chinese, than from others; it would further have the good effect of taking away any excuse, from the Chinese authorities, for levying anything upon foreign goods in the place. If they got this sum from the Taotai he must raise it somehow, and could plead that we should not expect him to pay it out of his own pocket. He submitted the resolution with confidence to the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution to the meeting and asked if it was seconded.

Mr. HANBURY.—By suggestion I have put in the word "endeavour" to mature a plan, and the word "any" dues, &c.

Mr. DIXWELL seconded; and the resolution was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. MICHIE said he had a motion on the subject of wharfage dues, which he had intended to bring forward; but it being a matter of detail, he would leave it to be altogether discussed in the Council Chamber, as he understood the matter was already engaging the attention of the Council.

Mr. HANBURY returned to the question of agreements with the Police Force. On page 11 of the Report they read "agreements have been concluded, with all the foreign members of the force for 5 and 3 years." He wished to ask the retiring Council as to these agreements, if a reduction in the force was thought desirable, whether they prevented it being carried out. He was rather of the opinion that some economy might be introduced into the Police Force, but he was not prepared with any resolution on the subject, nor did he know that such would be acceptable to the rate-payers in general; however, he thought such lengthened agreements should have been left till the opinion of this meeting had been taken, but, perhaps he was wrong in supposing that the Council could not make a reduction if they liked.

Mr. ADAMS said, although it was going back to a part of the business which had been already carried, he had no objection to afford Mr. Hanbury the information. It must be borne in mind, when noticing the length of these engagements, that the men were not of much use when they joined the force; and it therefore became desirable to secure their services when they had gained some experience. It took fully two years to make a good policeman. Besides, the Council were fully empowered to act by rule 24. He thought it would be a bad thing to reduce the force, and, of course, if they did so, they would have to compensate the men for breaking their engagements.

Mr. HANBURY said Mr. Adams omitted to read the remainder of this rule, which says:—"Provided always, that no officers shall be appointed for any longer period than three years."

Mr. ADAMS said that referred to officers, and their agreements were only for three years; while the constables were for the longer period.

Mr. HANBURY did not mean to say that the retiring Council had not done their best in this matter, but as the arrangements were so recently made, he thought the men might have been asked to wait till after this meeting; when the rate-payers might have had a chance of saying whether they desired reduction, or not. Officers, he fancied, meant those who served the Council, and did not particularly allude to one department of the Police Force.

Mr. ADAMS observed that the rule made a distinction, for there were the words "officers and servants."

The CHAIRMAN said he had a proposition in connection with the main resolution, to bring forward, with the approval of the Council, for their consideration. It was with regard to the Government ground rent on the main thoroughfares. When the land

here was first acquired by foreigners, the Consul made it a *sine qua non* that no person should be permitted to rent land, unless he gave up a certain portion for public roads; and, at the same time, paid the Government ground rent on the whole. This was essential, in those days when roads could not be got, but now, when all the roads in this settlement, and a great many in the Hongkew, have been made, it would be a good time to remove the burden from individuals to the public; and to try and induce the Chinese Government to reduce the present heavy rate of 1500 cash per *mow*; and to impose one nominal only of Chinese sovereignty.

1. That the burthen of the Chinese Government Ground Rent on all main thoroughfares within the limits of the Yang-king-pang Settlement, and of such main thoroughfares as have been already constructed in the Hong-que Settlement, be removed from the shoulders of the individual tenants of land to the Municipal Council; and that the Councils be requested to move the Chinese authorities to commute the amount of 1,500 cash per *mow* to a nominal rate, to be fixed upon between the Council and Foreign Consuls.

2. That, providing the arrangement in the foregoing resolution can be effected, the Municipal taxes on said thoroughfares be similarly removed to the public charge.

Mr. PURDON asked if that second part of the resolution would not naturally follow from the first. For if the Chinese ground rent was taken away, it would arise from the foreign owned land being measured beside the limits of the public road, and the Council would then take those measurements for the basis of their taxation. The Municipal authorities could only tax the land that was in the name of the land holders.

The CHAIRMAN said it would result in a re-measurement of all the lots.

Mr. MILLER observed that it was, in fact, a re-adjustment of the plan proposed by the Council Committee. Another question arose, would the proprietors of the land surrender it finally to the Municipality?

Mr. PORTER said if they surrendered it for the public use, as at present, it should be simply for roads for the public convenience; but if the Council disposed of any Bund lots, then they should again claim their property.

Mr. TWOMBLY repeated the substance of former remarks on the measurement of land. He noticed the uncertainty regarding the number of feet in a *mow*; and said if they had no guide as to this, they might put an acre in it. Discrepancies were occurring continually; in his own case he only had 7 *mow*, and was taxed on 14.

Mr. ADAMS asked how much Mr. Twombly had registered.

Mr. TWOMBLY replied, 14 *mow*.

Mr. MILLER said the Committee proposed to fix a standard of 6,600 feet to the *mow*.

Mr. ADAMS said that, in this matter, the Council were asked, in exchange for the roads, to commute the Municipal tax and the Chinese land tax as far as possible; and, taking it in this light, he did not think that the actual fact to whom the land belonged, was interfered with. He would, therefore, second the Chairman's resolution. It was only in case of the Chinese Government commuting the ground rent to some nominal sum, that the Council would take it over.

Mr. PURDON asked if the Council could give any idea of the area to be given up. How far would it be likely to affect the Budget?

Mr. MILLER said, if the rate-payers were to give up this land to the Municipality, it should be distinctly understood that it was once and for ever. If they chose to retain their claims upon it, they should be required to pay their taxes in full.

Mr. BRAND said, for those whom he represented, he was perfectly willing to surrender the Foochow and Szechuen roads, but not the Bund frontage, without a reserved claim over it.

Mr. MILLER.—In fact surrender only that which is valueless. You will be required to surrender all or none.

Mr. DIXWELL might be allowed to observe that this proposition did not come before the meeting through a Bund-holder. But, apart from that, as they had no idea how the Budget would be affected by the vote, it might be better to instruct the Council to make some inquiry into the subject. There might be 300, 500, or 3,000 *mow* involved.

Mr. BISSET drew attention to rule VI. of the Land Regulations, in which it would be found that it was set down—"It is understood and agreed that land heretofore surrendered by the various foreign renters to public use—such as roads, and the beach grounds of the rivers within the aforesaid limits, shall remain henceforth dedicated to the same uses;" and that therefore the fact of the Municipality paying the Government ground rent, and commuting the land tax for land so surrendered to public use, could not affect the question of ownership. Once surrendered for the public use it must remain so.

Mr. DIXWELL said that raised a legal question, which they were not competent to decide.

Mr. HANBURY thought the Chairman's proposition very reasonable indeed; and he did not see why the Bund-holders need object. The payment of taxes was commuted on account of the public using the land, and for no other reason that he could see.

The CHAIRMAN said the object of the resolution was not in any way to affect property in the land; and he had not intended to touch upon that. It was simply to remove the burden from the individuals to the public. The question of property had its own merits, which the resolution would not touch.

Mr. KINGSMILL noticed that, under the new Regulations, landed property was taxed very much less than house property; and if this resolution were put through, the discrepancy would be still greater.

The CHAIRMAN was quite willing to modify the resolution so far as to bring it to Mr. Dixwell's idea—to recommend it to the consideration of the incoming Council.

Mr. MILLER thought the Council might be trusted to look after it, without any special resolution being sent to them.

Mr. EVANS said it had seemed to him, for a long time past, very hard that a land-renter who has bought and paid for a piece of land, should be required to surrender, without return, a portion of it for the use of the public. He had to pay the ground-rent to the Chinese, and also the Municipal taxes; and seeing it was to take this burden off his shoulders, he thought the resolution was a most excellent one. They were simply now paying two taxes, where they would have to pay one, and that one modified, if the resolution were passed.

The CHAIRMAN did not doubt that the subject would have the attention of the incoming Council; and so, for the present, he withdrew his resolution. They now fell back on the original.

Mr. HANBURY called attention to the subject of the extension of roads. They would find, at page 5 of the Budget, various recommendations for the continuation of roads in the settlement. If all the recommendations there put down were carried out, he believed it would require the whole Municipal finances for the year, but the outgoing Council did not pretend they should be all done, still, something that way should be done, every year; and in conjunction with what was mentioned there, it would meet the wishes of a large section of the community, if the Council were to do something for the road on the bank of the river at Hongkew, they had done a good deal for the Bubbling Well road, which no doubt benefitted people largely—some, indeed, who did not contribute to Municipal taxation. Now, the people in Hongkew felt rather sore that so much

money should have been spent here, on outside roads, and none in Hongkew, those in the settlement who were fond of riding or driving, must consider that there was much need for some diversity. At present they took their evening airing in a westerly direction, with the sun full in their eyes, which was not pleasant. A road down by the side of the River would be easy to construct, and would prove a very pleasant addition. With regard to the Woosung road, he thought it a great pity that it had been allowed to fall into its present state, it was still very tolerable in some places; and he thought the incoming Council should be recommended to apply a sum of perhaps Tls. 3,000, to put it order, in as far as Kongwan. Another Tls. 2,000 would construct the road on the river bank, as far as Yangtse-poo creek, for which a considerable amount had been raised by public subscription. To carry out these ideas he had prepared a resolution, which he put to the meeting:—

That the Council are requested to carry through roads in the settlement, as shown on pages 5 and 6 of the Budget to be desirable; and to aid in the construction of the proposed new road on the bank of the river; and the repair of the road to Kong-wan, the half way town between this and Woosung, so far as their finances will reasonably allow.

Mr. NELSON seconded the resolution. The natives were very anxious that the Woosung road should be repaired, and the tepao of the section next Hongkew had several times asked him if anybody had been down the road; and if the Council did not mean to take it up, because, if not, he would like to get the timbers of the old bridges.

Mr. MILLER said, as to Mr. Hanbury's proposition, the outgoing Council had put all these suggestions before the community, as roads which it was desirable to construct. They had set apart, in the Budget, a certain amount to be expended on such works, and it remained for the incoming Council to use that to the best of their ability. The outgoing Council had paid a good deal of attention to the Woosung road; and finding it was more than the Municipality could or should undertake, they had applied to the Board of Consuls and to the Customs; but he regretted the attempted arrangement fell through. The cost of putting that road in repair would have been not less than Tls. 5,400. On it, there were no fewer than 32 wooden bridges; and he regretted to say the natives took away the wood as fast as it was put there. It would be a continual and never-ending source of expense, keeping it in repair. There were also the side drains, and the small drains through the road, which were innumerable. The Council, therefore, abandoned it altogether. As to the new road by the side of the river, any one walking that way for any distance, must see that, to construct a road on the present water wall, would be a great expense. It averaged 10 feet above the land on each side. To make a road there, where two carriages could pass, would be a very large expense indeed. The question of the construction of bridges would be a mere trifle compared with it; and, therefore, the Council had been prevented from encouraging the scheme. As to the Hongkew side not being fairly treated, in getting a proper proportion of the Municipal improvements, the fact was, it was quite the other way. The Council had, in recent years, spent a great deal of money in improvements in Hongkew, and sums indeed had been altogether spent there, which it had been intended to spread over works in both the settlements. He might mention sums in the Budget of 1869-70 which had been so spent. One great improvement which had been effected, was the cross road between the north and south roads—(laughter.)

Mr. HANBURY did not complain of the neglect of Hongkew itself, but that large sums had been spent on outside roads here and nothing there.

Mr. EVANS said that, with regard to the new road and the Tls. 1,000 which were subscribed, they were given on the express understanding that the road should be aided and taken over by the Council. With reference to the amount of money said to be spent in improvements in Hongkew—there was not a single underground drain, nor was there, in Hongkew, a single public wharf. These were things which should be attended to before the whole of the Broadway was paved with granite. There were other things requiring to be done, in Hongkew, which the Council might find out if they took the trouble.

Mr. NELSON said, so far from there being any ground for an accusation of neglect, on the part of the Council, towards Hongkew, anyone who had known the place as he had, eighteen years ago, would readily say, as he did, that there was no body of men he had read of or known, who deserved the same amount of credit for the important improvements carried out, as the Municipal Council of Shanghai. The outgoing Council, and the preceding ones, had exerted themselves as none but men of large and comprehensive views could have done. Those improvements could not go on all at once. They hoped to see them, however, though now only started or merely recommended, making some appearance in the future. He thought it a pity that the Woosung road, which had been formed at so much trouble, should be allowed to go wrong, and to become year by year of less value. As to the pilfering of timber from the bridges, he might notice that the Chinese had some stone bridges in that quarter, and if, every time that they damaged a wooden bridge put up by foreigners, one of their own stone ones were knocked down, that source of annoyance would very soon be put a stop to. Every native magistrate would then feel himself bound to look after the wooden bridges. The bridges, however, now needed a good deal of repair, which, once done, the Council should, by the retributive justice he had suggested, see properly respected. The box drains might be similarly insured, because the Chinese knew well the necessity of these things. He did not think that, beyond a certain distance, the Council should put the road in fine order, but it was important, for the sake of the large Chinese traffic on it, that it should not be allowed to become utterly useless. And, if they treated the stone bridges in the way he proposed, the Chinese would be the first to acknowledge its justice; and foreigners would have nothing to complain of for the next twenty years. (Applause.)

Mr. HANBURY said, from Mr. Miller's observations on the Hongkew roads, that gentleman was rather mistaken as to the import of his (Mr. H's.) words. He had said that they felt rather badly treated, with regard to the outside roads, as compared with those on this side. He had heard that the Woosung road was in a very bad state. He had been over the road twice, however, and had been very much surprised to find that the bridges were generally in a good state, and that those which had fallen down had done so only because they were badly built at the outset. The wood, of which they had been built, was lying there; and so far from stealing it, and damaging the erections on the road, he believed the Chinese were extremely anxious to see it made. He thought that Tls. 3,000 could be well afforded for repairing it, and, rather than it should not be done, if this sum was thought to be too little, he would take the contract himself—(applause)—to make it for that, down to the half way town of Kong-wan. He had it on good authority that the other road could be constructed for Tls. 3,000, which, altogether, would make Tls. 6,000. In the comparative statement of the Budget, on page 7, they would see that Tls. 5,700 were put under the head of bunding. This was for the bunding of the Soochow Creek, between the Honan road and

boat house, and near the Astor House; and some repairs to the Yang-king-pang. He thought that these roads were much more necessary objects for immediate outlay. On page 7, again, there was Tls. 5,192 put down under the head of contingencies, and under this head only Tls. 479 were required last year. Then there was the railing along the Yang-king-pang—they ought to have a very nice one for Tls. 2,000. Then take the roads and footpaths. Last year they cost Tls. 12,553.88; this year Tls. 18,989; and they saw, on page 5, that Tls. 4,000 were set aside for laying out new roads. There was, therefore, an actual increase on the roads and footpaths of Tls. 2,500. He was more and more convinced that, if one or two members in the new Council took the trouble of exercising some vigilance over these things, they might economise very greatly.

Mr. MILLER rose to reply. As to Mr. Evans remarks on jetties at Hongkew, he would refer him to the Budget, where he would see that was provided for. It must be borne in mind, however, that there was no urgent necessity for this on the Hongkew side, as many of the owners there had private wharfs, and the one jetty now proposed to be made would quite suffice for the traffic. The Hongkew settlement had only lately come into the general Council, and its organisation had required such large sums of money that the Council had not been able to provide for everything. As to a new road, some of the roads on this side had been carried through by public subscription; and he was sure that, if any new road there was likely to be of general public utility, a list sent round would meet with a very favorable reception. He was not aware that any condition attached to the subscription of Tls. 1,000, got up by the Hongkew community; and he thought it had never been brought before the Council.

Mr. HANBURY's motion was then carried.

Mr. PURDON said he had been asked, just before coming to the meeting, by the acting Head of the Fire Department, to bring forward a motion for granting them more money; but he was not quite certain if the present was the time to bring it up. In this Budget, the grant to them was Tls. 2,000, which was only sufficient for ordinary expenses. To render the corps more efficient, they were anxious to get a larger amount of money; and, not wishing to come upon the taxpayers more than they could help, they proposed applying to the Taotai for a certain annual subscription. The acting Engineer had sent to the Council a supplementary report to that sent in by Mr. Blethen, the Chief Engineer. So great a number of fires occurred in the native part of the settlement, that it was only just the Taotai should be called upon to pay something handsome. Reports showed that, since 1866, 436 Chinese houses had been on fire, against 13 foreign ones. With what they got from the Insurance Offices, and from the Council, the sum that they proposed asking the Taotai for, would put the Brigade in a very good state of efficiency. They would see that the engineer recommended iron tanks erected, as was being done by the French. These, raised twenty or thirty feet from the ground, would give a strong head of water. It was also suggested that the jetty pontoons should be moored by screw locks, so that at any time they could be quickly detached, to convey engines, &c., to any shipping on fire. He further recommended a steam engine, for pumping water to the land engines, and to use in case of fire amongst the shipping.

Mr. ADAMS said that, before proceeding any further, he must ask the Chairman to show that they were altogether out of order.

Mr. PURDON had begun by asking if he were in order, thinking the subject might as well be discussed, at that time, as several which had preceded it, and fearing

if delayed it might be too late to bring it forward.

A short desultory debate ensued; but The CHAIRMAN brought them back to the point.

Mr. FORD put a question as to licensing. He thought it strange that, having only one billiard table, he should be required to pay the same \$10 license as those who had four.

He was assured that the possibility of this was rectified; and the resolution was again put by the Chairman and passed.

Mr. GUBBAY moved the following resolution.

That the Municipal Budget, and the recommendation attached to it, proposed by the retiring Land Renters' Committee or Municipal Council, be hereby approved and adopted.

Mr. HOPPIUS, seconded.

Mr. TWOMBLY asked if the recommendations on page 5 were included in the Budget motion.

Mr. ADAMS asked if he meant those running "under the second come the works required for the public needs." These had nothing to do with the expenditure on the roads. There were certain small sums set aside for the outside roads; and they were not included in the Budget.

Mr. TWOMBLY said what he alluded to was the bunding for the Yang-king-pang, and making gardens, and all that.

Mr. ADAMS said this was very plainly set down, as works required by the public needs, but beyond the Municipality's means. The expenditure now to be discussed was that actually necessary, and appropriated under the Budget.

Mr. TWOMBLY said, as he had mentioned the other day, the new Land Regulations gave unlimited power to the Council in the spending of money, "having due regard to the Budget;" but what is that? He referred to the Municipal purchase of land. Of course, when it was done, the public thought it was very public-spirited of the Councillors to run the risk, but for these things they had to pay; and at present were paying large interest for money. He supposed these things would always be done if the income came up by Tls. 20,000.

Mr. ADAMS said he could not answer for what they would not do, but it was clear that the Council had the power to do it. The Rate-payers appointed, and they must trust to, them.

Mr. HANBURY said his resolution in regard to the roads, which had been passed, would, he was certain, use up any surplus money; so that if Mr. Twombly dreaded the filling in of the Bund, he might set his apprehensions at rest.

Mr. TWOMBLY deprecated such remarks. He thought, if they were called here every year, it was for some purpose, and after a Budget was passed, it would be as well not to exceed it by more than Tls. 10,000, or so.

Mr. BELL quite agreed with Mr. Twombly, who seemed to be rather misunderstood. He (Mr. T.) seemed to want to know whether, if they passed the Budget, they would be considered as having agreed to all the works proposed there. He thought it likely they would have a larger surplus than Tls. 16,000; if the amount brought in by wharfage dues largely increased, it would probably yield more than was required for the roads. The question then arose, was the Council entitled to dispose of that in any other way.

Mr. ADAMS thought Mr. Bell misunderstood what he had said. His remark was, that they were not there to pass the proposals, but to pass the Budget. Perhaps Mr. Bell would point out on what items they were to save Tls. 16,000.

Mr. BELL.—Economy, economy!

Mr. ADAMS said that was very easy to say; but great trouble had been taken to prepare this Budget, and it was not so easy to see where economy could be introduced.

The CHAIRMAN suggested an amendment to the resolution, making it more clearly evident what it covered.

This was done.

Mr. ADAMS then said, he had been, to a certain extent, mistaken, because Mr. Gubbay's resolution embraced the recommendations, as well as the Budget.

Mr. PURDON again brought up the Fire Brigade. As it was an unpaid department, it was surely reasonable that their recommendation should be taken. He held a resolution in his hands on the subject, in which Tls. 10,000 were asked for from the Taotai; but if that seemed rather large he would insert, instead, the words "a reasonable proportion."

Mr. ADAMS was quite sure that the new Council, and the rate-payers and land-renters, would feel much obliged to the Fire Brigade to take the matter before the Taotai, and get as much money out of him as they could. Previously to this, the Council had a report which required Tls. 8,000; and they voted at the starting of the Brigade Tls. 7,000. When they applied for the first sum he had named, the Council said they did not think they only should be applied to for its support; and recommended trying the Insurance Offices. It was rather hard if the public first insured their property, and then were taxed to keep it. The offices had done pretty well for it; and the annual allowance from the Council had been increased to Tls. 2,000. They had scarcely done this, when a report came in requiring Tls. 11,000.

Mr. PURDON said, the better the Brigade the better for everybody; not only for the Insurance Offices, for no one, though they insured their property, would like it to get burnt. Not only so, but, being an unpaid corps, the volunteers might refuse to act on occasion of a fire, if they were unprovided with proper engines and a good water supply. Now they had a good organisation, it was as well to keep it up.

Mr. ADAMS said, as he had already remarked, there was no objection likely to be offered, to their trying to recover as much as possible from the Taotai; but he feared they were looking for a very much larger sum than they had any chance of getting. It was not without difficulty that they had managed to get the present small contribution of Tls. 450, from the Taotai. The day that the Fire Brigade refused to turn out, would be the day that would bring the Insurance Offices to a better sense of their duty, in regard to the institution.

Mr. MILLER said one serious objection to the motion had been overlooked, and that was the recommendation to the Council to apply to the Taotai. They would do very wrong to make those incessant applications to His Excellency, for small sums of money for semi-private purposes. Reckoning, altogether, what they had paid, they must consider that the Fire Brigade had cost them dear. As to the voluntary side of the question, who were not volunteers? Were not the Council, and was their an enviable post. As to the steam-engine to be used afloat—what had they to do with the shipping? That was a consideration entirely for the Marine Insurance Offices.

Mr. PURDON observed, that he had mentioned that this engine was to assist the land engines.

Mr. MILLER said, as to pouring water into the other engines, it would be a very easy matter, now that the pontoons were erected, to arrange getting the hose down by them, and so save the cost of a flushing engine; which would far exceed in expense anything, in the way of usefulness, they would be likely to get from it. Instead of decreasing their premiums, the Insurance Offices had raised them, while the community had been trying to diminish the risks. If anything further were wanted, for the efficiency of the Brigade, he thought the former should be applied to first.

Mr. EVANS said, though he had a large supply of water on his premises, and had also a fire engine, the Insurance Offices would not abate their rates of premium in the least. He did not think they would do

so, if Shanghai were built entirely of fire brick. He decidedly thought that was the proper quarter, from which to look for support for a Fire Brigade.

Mr. PORTER said, with regard to the proposal made in the Budget to give Tls. 2,000 to the Brigade, it appeared to him that they might do a little more for it. Mr. Purdon had proposed applying to the Taotai, on account of the great number of fires in Chinese houses, as compared with Europeans. By referring to the Budget, they would see that Chinese house property yielded Tls. 29,500 to the Municipal revenue, as against Tls. 24,500 from foreign houses, the difference being between six and eight per cent. Consequently, he thought the Budget would well bear a small proportion to the F. B. on that account. He suggested that they should set down another Tls. 1,000 to it. He did not think they would get any money out of the Taotai; but he had no doubt the local offices would respond liberally, and if the agents of the others represented it to the head offices of their Companies, they also would at once assist.

Mr. BELL thought, unquestionably, it was the part of the Insurance Offices to help the Brigade. The control of it lay with the Council, and they deserved it, for the handsome contribution they made to it, of Tls. 2,000. An application to the Taotai would be singularly inappropriate, seeing that the Chinese were heavily taxed in this settlement. And, besides, if he gave Tls. 10,000, or any such sum, he might, perhaps, expect the Brigade to assist in putting down fires in the native city. He thought it ought to be distinctly laid down, that the Brigade could not go beyond the limits of the foreign settlement.

Mr. PURDON said, as the gentleman who was to second the resolution was not present, and as the feeling seemed against it, he had no wish to press it.

Mr. HOGG rose to make a few remarks on the item of drainage, which stood in the Budget at Tls. 18,400. Now, this was a very important matter, on which the health of the settlement was much dependent, and it was highly imperative that the system of drainage should be on a scheme, and well executed. He was, therefore, very much disappointed, as in October, last year, the Engineer had promised that a schedule of drains should be submitted, to find, by page 16 of the Report, that this schedule "owing to the want of some information, could not be prepared for this Report." But, notwithstanding, they were asked to expend the large sum he had named. He conjectured the Council might now be in possession of the required information; but, in any case, he thought it highly necessary that, before going further, a plan should be submitted, and schedule of the works executed and proposed, published. A large sum of money formerly expended on drains, some Tls. 55,000, was wasted through the inefficiency of the plans; and, when Mr. Clark came, a fresh plan had to be commenced upon. Mr. Clark left; and, in 1866, the Engineer had told them that any repairs had been completed, and that little remained to be done. And little was done! In the Municipal year of 1867-68, Mr. Smith's drains were bought; and, though no details as to the scheme were then published, they found an item of expenditure in that year of Tls. 6,909.15. In 1868-69 they spent a further sum of Tls. 8,213.85; and in 1869-70 they spent Tls. 20,606.31. But here he might be mistaken, for it was put down, after comparing with last year's estimate at Tls. 14,800. He could not suppose any reason why they should not have been furnished with a schedule of the work, before being asked to find more money. Unless they could have some satisfactory plan showing that there was a general scheme, which, when completed, would work thoroughly well together, he moved:—

That the sanction of the meeting to the sum of Tls. 18,100, proposed in the Budget to be paid for drainage during the ensuing year,

be regarded as in abeyance, until a full and complete scheme shall have been laid before the Rate-payers, and received their approval.

Mr. MILLER said that the general scheme of drainage proposed by Mr. Clark, to take the place of the very defective one made by Mr. Carlyle, was now being gradually carried out. They had gone upon the principle of taking one road each year. The drain now proposed to be done was the largest of all; and completed the course of draining, from the Yang-king-pang to the Soochow Creek. The cross drains had all been done, so far as possible, upon Mr. Clark's plans. The Municipal Engineer was maturing a general plan of the whole of the drains; and the Council would, again, consider separately any supplementary work which might be needed. The drain for which they asked this year, if not done, would interfere with anything they might see necessary to do, hereafter. The general schedule of drains was not ready, but would be so at a very early day.

Mr. Hogg objected to their going on spending so largely, without a proper and complete scheme before them.

Mr. MILLER said they had taken up the old drains, which did not form part of the general system, and had worked them into it.

Mr. MICHIE said, there was a great deal of truth in what was said about the defectiveness of the drainage of Shanghai, and, so far as he could hear, the present system might possibly prove equally so. He noticed that a committee was now sitting, at home, making enquiry into the present systems in practice; and the result had been that they condemned the whole drainage of London, and other large cities. As the report of this Committee will be very soon be made public, he thought it would be wise to suspend further drainage operations of importance until it was received. He begged to second Mr. Hogg's amendment.

Mr. MILLER observed that the drainage of London, and the drainage of Shanghai, were two different things. The drainage here was only surface; whereas the other meant a wholesale system of sewerage. He thought it would be admitted that, for the end in view, the Shanghai drains worked well.

Mr. TWOMBLY's notice had also been attracted by that item in the Budget. A large part of the debt which they were now paying off, had been incurred through drainage works. In the present system, the resident Engineer followed out a plan not his own, and for the success of which he would not feel responsible. Was it not, too, this system which required an engine to be provided last year, to pump up water for the flushing of a portion of the drains. Since it was so difficult a matter to determine, it would have been wise to have spent some money in getting the advice of several men of experience, with reference, particularly, to the nature of the soil here. He had heard opinions, which differed only in the degree of condemnation of the system; and in not one instance had he heard it approved of.

Mr. HANBURY thought some explanation was due from the Council, on the disparity in the different statements on pages 31 and 41. With regard to the drainage of the Szechuen road—he lived on that road; and he questioned if this expense was immediately necessary. In this particular case, the drains seemed to work so fairly well that it would be a pity to disturb them. The Engineer was present, and might tell them how this sum was thought to be necessary.

Mr. MILLER thought they should take it up because, when others had been gone into, they were found very defective; and it would be leaving this one a solitary, and perhaps unsatisfactory exception.

Mr. DIXWELL said, as they had Mr. Hanbury's evidence that this drain worked well, the public would derive much benefit from the passing of this resolution. The rate-

payers would, meantime, get the completed scheme laid before them, and could criticise it; and the Council reap the advantage of those criticisms. No great harm could come of suspending that item of the Budget.

Mr. MILLER feared it would suspend it for a year. The resolution involved calling another general meeting. Would it not be better, then, to leave it to the Council?

Mr. Hogg preferred to leave the resolution as it stood. What they wanted was to see how the general scheme was going to be worked—how the drains were to be flushed, and so forth.

The CHAIRMAN then asked for a show of hands for the resolution, when 16 were held up for, and 8 against it. It being an amendment on the original resolution, for the passing of the Budget, it would therefore have been lost by the 4th Rule of Procedure, so another amendment was proposed by Mr. Hanbury, and seconded by Mr. Dixwell, embodying a request to the Council on the matter. It runs as follows:—

That the Council (incoming) be requested to pledge themselves that no general scheme of drainage be further proceeded with, until full plans and schedules thereof be complete, and exhibited in the Council Room for a period of not less than 14 days, which shall be duly notified by advertisement so as to enable objectors to call a special meeting to discuss it if necessary.

Carried.

Mr. MILLER said, Mr. Hogg's motion embraced some other items, besides that applying to the Szechuen road. There was the Hoopoh road sewer; the cleansing small drains, and the drain-pipes—a sum of Tls. 3,000—for which the order had been already sent forward to England.

Mr. Hogg said he had put in more than he intended; he meant Tls. 11,100.

Mr. MILLER said, when adopting the present system of drains, they had done so with the view of utilising, as far as possible, the old system; and, now that it was come to the last one, it would be a pity to stop. However, on the part of the outgoing Council, he might say they did not oppose the last amendment brought forward; and he was sure the incoming Council would deal ably with it.

Mr. Hogg observed that, on page 11, there was an item of Tls. 750, for pay of an Officer of health. He wished to ask whether it was intended to have two officers, occupying posts under the Council. He thought it would be better to join this appointment with that of Municipal Medical Officer.

Mr. PURDON thought that if there were any objection to the amount of the appropriation it might now be discussed, but it was to be left to the incoming Council whether the duties would be performed by one or more persons.

Mr. ADAMS meant to state, when this Report was brought up, that an application was made by the Municipal Surgeon for an increase of salary. His duties combined with them those of health officer. The latter took up a great deal of time, for which he had, for two years past, asked nothing. It was now proposed to place, under the sanitary department of the Budget, a grant of Tls. 500 for this. The Council, under Clause 24, might at once have made an allowance on the application, but thought it best, where possible, always to bring such things before the general meeting. The Council had already informed Dr. Henderson that they had inserted this in the Budget, subject to approval.

Mr. HANBURY noticed the charge of Tls. 1,000 for vaccination. Might he ask if, in future, it was to be the duty of the Municipality to vaccinate the babies in the settlement?

Mr. ADAMS said it was done because the Taotai had agreed to enforce vaccination, if they would establish a vaccine hospital for the people.

Two questions of drains, put by Mr. Nelson and Mr. Evans, having been disposed of,

Mr. EVANS would like to ask, regarding an item of Tls. 200, for coolie and sampan hire for drunken men, whether they were obliged to pay this sort of thing. (Laughter.)

Mr. ADAMS said, where they could they made them pay, but sometimes these men had not a cent. It was not all, however, devoted to this, but represented various casualty items.

The CHAIRMAN put an enquiry as to the proposed Refuge for beggars. How was the money set aside for this to be spent. He opined, the fewer beggars they encouraged about the place the better. And, if it was to be applied to any house or institution outside the settlement, they had to know where it was to go. He supposed it was meant really for Chinese poor, rather than mendicant beggars.

Mr. ADAMS replied that it was quite against the wish of the retiring Council, to encourage beggary, by opening a house. But a refuge for destitute Chinese poor had been so often asked for, that they included provision for it, here, as a contingency. It was considered that the further away it was from the settlement, the better.

Mr. HANBURY said the Home was, to some extent, an idea of his. He had seen its necessity by the experience of last winter; but he thought the entry had been wrongly made in the Budget. It was certainly not intended to encourage beggars; at the same time, there existed a number of people thrown out of work and perhaps starving. For a community like this, to ship them off to the other side of the river, and turn them adrift without relief was not quite enough. When he returned to Shanghai, a few months ago, this matter claimed his attention; and he then said, if the Council would appropriate a sum for a Home, he would give a piece of ground for a site, opposite the gas works quite at the other side of the Soochow Creek, well adapted for the purpose.

Mr. Hogg thought there was some objection to having this included in the Budget. Perhaps the tendency of a Home would be to bring disreputable characters to the neighbourhood. He believed real cases of want were, almost invariably, relieved by private subscription. He should propose

That the sum of Tls. 1,000 proposed in the Budget, under the heading Refuge for Beggars, be disallowed.

Mr. MILLER pointed out how many vagrants had been arrested this last year. The charities here were of recent date, but were calling all the blackguards round. The Chinese say when there is any really needy case, help is readily given by themselves. Any foreign charitable institution immediately becomes advertised, as it were, among them, and so they would flock down here to avail themselves of foreign munificence. If they wished to keep the settlement free from vagrants, the less they did for them the better. It only entailed additional duty upon the police.

Mr. DIXWELL thought if the Tls. 1,000 were struck out, it would be as much as to say that, whatever grievous case might arise—even of a man dying in the streets, the Council should not be allowed to spend a cash to save him from starving. This ought not to be so. All were agreed to discourage beggary, and to test as far as possible the desert of the recipient of charity. But he, for one, did not agree that the poor should be allowed to starve, or sent away to starve.

Mr. ADAMS said it was the first time such an item had been included in the Budget; and it might seem strange that the Council who proposed the Budget, should be ready to strike out the item. They had, however, thought it right to put in whatever possible charge the community might wish incurred; though, individually, they rather took the side of those who opposed it.

Mr. HANBURY thought it would be a pitiful thing to strike out so small an

item. He could not agree with Mr. Miller that all the scoundrels in the country would be attracted to Shanghai by the Municipal generosity in spending this Tls. 1,000. He looked at it as a sum which might save the lives of some men who would otherwise starve; and would plead that this small sum should not be struck out from the Budget. He did not plead specially for a Refuge. Let it be considered a Relief Fund. In every community there must be poor, and deserving poor. The Chinese had already a home established near the Sinza village; they had asked foreigners to contribute towards its support during the past year, and they had done so. But this was not a desirable site; it would be better to have it farther away. It would be a mistake to let it go forth to other parts of the world, that this small sum had been struck out of the Budget.

Mr. TWOMBLY thought they were all agreed that the question was one of a nuisance to be abated. Some thought this appropriation would tend to lessen the nuisance; others, that it would increase it. No one wished to encourage begging; but the case was this, if the Municipality did not provide relief, individuals would; and he thought the latter was not the correct way. The Council could exercise a better check; private charity was sometimes indiscriminate. His own opinion was that so small a sum was not burdensome, and should be passed.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that it was no use putting Mr. Hogg's amendment to the meeting, as, under the Rules of Procedure, the absent votes, being reckoned as Ayes, must carry the original resolution. He would suggest that the heading of the vote be altered to "Removal of Chinese poor."

Mr. HANBURY suggested—"Relief." But the word was objected to.

After some further conversation, the title of the appropriation was altered, and the Budget resolution was finally put and carried.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that Mr. Hanbury's resolution about roads properly belonged to this part of the discussion, and for the sake of form, now put it again to the meeting.

Mr. HOGG said this resolution reminded him of a small matter, perhaps a very small matter, but one in regard to which he thought the community felt strongly—the re-naming of roads. He thought the general feeling was, that old names were best, and he would like, if he could get some one to second it, to propose

That the old names of the Sickaway, Sinza, and Bubbling Well roads be reverted to in the Municipal reports, &c. in future—the new names being abolished.

Mr. HANBURY seconded the resolution. He thought it better to adhere to old names, unless there were some object in changing. There was such an object some years ago, when the number of streets in the settlement was increasing too fast for the old system of nomenclature; and their Chairman had introduced a new plan, of naming streets running North and South after the names of Chinese provinces, and those running East and West after the names of cities. This had, he thought, proved successful. Some persons objected that they could not learn the names; but he thought the objection rather fanciful, as we really ought to know something of the geography of the country we were living in. He had lately addressed a letter to the paper, about the spelling of the word Hong-kew. The way at present in use was rather absurd; and he was glad to see that, on the plan of the Settlement, the spelling he had recommended was adopted. He would like to add a paragraph to Mr. Hogg's resolution, providing for the adoption of this spelling in future Municipal documents.

The Rev. J. NELSON recommended "keo" instead of "kew." But Mr. Hanbury feared that it would then be confounded with "Hankow." And Mr. MILLER

urged that the name had now become rather an English one than a Chinese, so that it would be better to adhere to the English sound.

Mr. PURDON suggested, before Mr. Hogg's resolution was put, that it would be better to call the road from the Bubbling Well to Sickaway, "the Fa-hwa road", or at least to leave the Council discretion to do this.

Mr. HOGG had no objection, he only wished to restore the old names in preference to the new.

Mr. ADAMS suggested that they might adhere to the name "Western Road" for this portion.

Mr. KINGSMILL remarked that there was already a road known as the "Western Road," leading through the fields, from the West gate of the city.

Mr. HOGG's resolution was now put, and carried against only two dissentients.

Mr. HANBURY next proposed, and Mr. HOGG seconded.

That the spelling of the Chinese name of that portion of the settlement north of the Soochow Creek, be in future Hongkew instead of Hongque, in all Municipal documents.

This was carried; and the CHAIRMAN next called attention to another little matter—the Municipal seal—to which he alluded with some diffidence, because the present one had, he believed, originated with a highly respected member of the community, Mr. Cunningham. But he still thought it was not suited for its purpose. It was supposed to incorporate the various flags; but several flags had since been enrolled in the Municipal comity, which were not there represented. He would like to suggest that the incoming Council spend a few taels in getting another design, and proposed

That the Council be authorised to go to a small outlay in devising and procuring a Municipal Seal, more applicable in its nature than the present one.

Mr. HOPPIUS had pleasure, as one of the sufferers by the present design,—the N.-German flag not being represented—in seconding the resolution.

Mr. ADAMS did not suppose there would be any objection, but thought it fair to mention that the first seal had cost Tls. 177.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. MILLER next referred to the question of Bund frontage. The Council had not had time to prepare an elaborate scheme; but had made a few suggestions to which he would refer them, on page 5 of the Estimate. They had also had a large plan made (hung up in the room) showing what they recommended should be done. It was estimated that this would cost the community Tls. 60,000. The sketch printed in the Budget put it down at only Tls. 52,000, but a sum of Tls. 5,000 for railings had been omitted from this; and Tls. 3,000 the cost of making a garden on the reclaimed land. The Council did not, now, propose to do more than bring this to the notice of the Rate-payers. They were, however, very important works, and were becoming every day more needed. The ever-changing course of the river made it more and more necessary that some measures should be taken, to conserve its channel, for the convenience of shipping and of the community generally. (Mr. Miller went on to explain the plan, which exhibited a similar scheme to that which we have lately advocated in the *Daily News*; bunding out to low water line, prolonging the right bank of the Soochow creek to turn the current of that stream downwards, and filling out the Hongkew shore to make an even curve). The Municipal Engineer considered that bunding out the point would create a sweep, which would tend to deepen the channel off the foreshore. That the work would be an improvement to the settlement, no one would deny; and he thought that, in providing funds by debentures, there would be no difficulty. These would, indeed, be rather an advantage to the com-

munity. Many people would be glad of such a safe investment for their money, as was proved by the premium to which the present Municipal debentures had risen. The Council, as he had already remarked, did not purpose to bring forward a definite proposal. They only called attention to the matter, in order that it might be fully considered; and that the new Council might bring forward some plan—(applause). He thought, too, that the object was one to which the Chinese Government ought to contribute. Competent engineers had shown that the changes which were taking place in the bed of river were such that it might eventually fill up. Any scheme, therefore, tending to keep it open, had a claim on Chinese support.

Mr. KINGSMILL thought some such scheme absolutely necessary, to preserve the water frontage. He might differ, in some points of detail, from that proposed; but repeated that he considered some such scheme absolutely necessary.

Mr. TWOMBLY said the scheme seemed to have two elements—fancy, and practical utility. So far as regarded the latter, the proposed change did not make much change in the previous shape of the river front; though it might improve it. Some years ago, a similar scheme had been put forward by the Municipal Engineer, Mr. Clark; and in pursuance of it, a portion of the shore near the Soochow Creek, had been bunded out. Since then, whether in consequence or not, it was impossible to say, the opposite shore had rapidly advanced, till, he understood from owners of land in Hongkew that they could walk nearly half way across the river, at the lowest tides. No one either was wise enough to say what would be the effect of the scheme now proposed. People might think one thing or the other, but it was impossible to know certainly. The sum asked to carry out the scheme was a very large one. The facility with which it could be raised on debentures, was no argument. It might as well be urged in favour of raising a large sum to relieve the beggars; but, here, the improvement was in itself desirable. The only question was, whether it should be carried out by the Bund-lot holders or by the community. It would perhaps be well to consider whether the feature of utility could not be combined with that of taste; whether it would not be possible to throw out pontoons, as far as the opium vessels, and so to leave all the proposed ground for a garden, while securing a wharf frontage. There would be ample room for cargo boats and sampans to penetrate and ply inside. The scheme was now only in embryo; if it came on for serious discussion, he would suggest that it should be preceded by the Council doing what they had never yet done—calling a meeting of those most interested in the change.

The subject then dropped.

Mr. PURDON wished to call attention again, to the matter of the Soochow Bridge. At the last Land Renters' meeting, the Council had been instructed to make an arrangement to free it to Foreigners and Chinese, and had done so as far as foreigners were concerned. He did not like to cavil, but thought exception might be taken to the terms of their arrangement. For instance, the Bridge Company only found the new bridge, and the community were to provide abutments, approaches, and everything except the mere iron work; and again, it is agreed that the bridge itself shall not be rated over Tls. 6000 value, although the Municipality is paying the proprietors Tls. 15,000 in ten years, merely for the use of it for foreigners for that period. Whether the Council could have made a better arrangement, he of course did not know; he assumed not. However, that was done, and it was no use going back on the past. What he wished to say, now, was that he thought an arrangement should be come to with the bridge proprietors, to free every one. It was not

right to have it open only to foreigners, while the Chinese were taxed. He spoke quite disinterestedly; as he had no property in Hongkew, and seldom went to that part of the settlement. He made his proposal for the general good; as he thought the present system bad in principle. He proposed

That the Council be authorized to negotiate for an arrangement, if possible, with the owners of the Bridge over the Soochow Creek, by which the present bridges, as well as any to be erected by them, be made free to all; and if such arrangement cannot be come to, then to devise such means as will provide for the passing every one free between the two Settlements.

Mr. ADAMS said the retiring Council had been directed to commute the tolls for foreigners or natives or both; and his impression was that they had been tied down to the sum of Tls. 2,000. This had not been enough to commute both tolls. So, thinking foreigners had the first claim, they had arranged for foreigners passing free.

Mr. MILLER added that the Council had not agreed to make the abutments, but only the approaches to the new bridge.

Mr. PURDON did not think it worth while to refer to what had passed. It would be better to authorise the new Council to make new arrangements.

Mr. REID had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Purdon's resolution. The two settlements were now completely one; and they ought to make strenuous endeavours to secure a free bridge between them, for Chinese as well as for foreigners. Mr. Adams had said they considered foreigners had the first claim, and that the Council had therefore agreed to pay a commuted toll, on these; but he found, on referring to the minutes of a meeting held on the 29th April 1867, that Mr. Alabaster had said "in old days the bridge proprietors were allowed to collect 1 cash only from Chinese passengers, and foreigners used to pay some yearly subscription. It was found, however, that this did not pay well enough, and the proprietors wished to increase the tax to 2 cash. As an argument to enlist the influence of foreign Consuls, it was urged that this would enable them to free the bridge to foreigners, and on those grounds the matter was pressed on the Taotai and acceded to." It would appear, therefore, that foreigners certainly had a prior claim to pass over the bridge free; but they had the right without being called on to pay for it. It seemed to him that, in view of the large amount of taxes we collected from the Chinese, we ought not to accept the free bridge for ourselves, without making every effort to free it, also for Chinese.

Mr. ADAMS asked Mr. Hogg whether he could give some rough idea of the sum which would be required to free the bridge to Chinese.

Mr. PURDON said it was not necessary any amount should be stated. He only asked that the Council might be empowered to negotiate.

Mr. HANBURY might be able to give the information required. He was not altogether disinterested. He was not a shareholder in the bridge; but he owned property in Hongkew, and his interest therefore lay in a free bridge. At the first appearance, it did seem unfair to levy taxes from the Chinese, on a greater scale than from foreigners, and to apply the proceeds for the benefit of foreigners. On the other hand, probably nine-tenths of those who paid their 2 cash every day at the bridge were outsiders, who did not pay taxes; people living in the country, who came into the settlement with their produce, so that the strength of the argument was lessened in their respect. He would like to see the outgoing Council cleared from the aspersions which had been cast on them, in making this bargain, he knew that Tls. 1,500 a year was a very much smaller sum than the bridge proprietors had been receiving from foreign tolls, he thought, therefore, that the compromise was

not, on the part of the proprietors, an illiberal arrangement. He believed they had, before, been getting Tls. 2,000 or Tls. 3,000; he feared they could not free the Chinese at present, because the Budget would not allow it. The revenue of the Bridge Proprietors from these tolls was Tls. 7,000 or 8,000 a year. Was the Municipality prepared to pay this sum? An agreement had been come to, which recognised the right of the Proprietors (Cries of No! No! Mr. Miller—nothing of the kind was said in the agreement.) Well; he could hardly see how it could be construed otherwise.

Mr. PURDON, in regard to those Chinese who had been referred to as paying toll but not paying taxes, said they benefited the settlement, because they brought goods and business into it; and were, therefore, entitled to consideration. As regarded the fairness of the amount demanded, there were two opinions. It might be possible to negotiate with the Bridge Company for a reasonable payment, and such as the community would be willing to make. They could then call a meeting of Land Renters, to sanction the outlay, and have the question, which would otherwise be an ever-recurring one, settled, and this and Hongkew made really one settlement. Otherwise, he repeated, the question would be ever-recurring; and the question of vested rights would be under perpetual discussion. These, of course, they could not discuss here. He thought the Bridge Proprietors should be amply compensated for whatever might be taken from them, as was the practice at home; where people were not allowed to hold things that were public obstructions, but were paid a fair price for their removal.

Mr. TWOMBLY said, if the explanation given by Mr. Hanbury were on good authority—that the revenue from Chinese tolls was Tls. 7,000, the Municipality would not be inclined to pay this large sum. (Mr. Purdon did not ask for power to spend that sum.) Well, every business man knew that, if a man in business could get Tls. 6,000 for an article, he would not take Tls. 4,000. Still, he thought the Council had been wrong in their arrangement. He had heard old residents talk much over the affair, and the result seemed to be that the bridge had been built originally for public use. A few public-spirited individuals had put in their money, with the idea of conferring a public benefit. However, certain fees were charged, and these created great irritation, especially in Hongkew; and there was started the idea of building a new bridge alongside the old one. This idea found favour. At the same time, it was felt that the Bridge Company were entitled to some compensation. It had been apparently found that this scheme as a whole was impracticable. But he quite thought a free bridge was necessary for the advantage of the settlement. It signified little that the natives who pass over it do not live and pay taxes in Hongkew. This is an open port, and whatever facilitated business and attracted people, was a benefit. It was short-sighted to argue otherwise.

Mr. HOGG would like to remove one false impression which appeared to prevail—that the bridge had been originally built for the public benefit. This was not so. He had the records of the Company from the outset, and he wished to set the public right in this respect, because the impression was a false one.

The Revd. J. NELSON said they ought, at least, to give an old friend a decent burial; and he must say that they were very much indebted to the Soochow Creek bridge. He considered the bridge one of the greatest enterprises that had ever been undertaken in Shanghai. Only those who had been accustomed to cross night and day in all weathers, in a native ferry boat, could properly appreciate it. And he thought many hard things had been said about those who kept it up. He did not think the 2 cash

toll was a hard thing on the Chinese; or was regarded as such by them. They had been accustomed to the payment from time immemorial. Besides, a large portion of the payment came out of the pockets of foreigners, who employed the coolie passengers. This might be regarded as an argument *pro* or *con*, but it was a fact. And of those who did not so pay, the majority of the remainder paid out of the profits of their trade. Still he would be glad to hear of some arrangement being made; and this might perhaps be possible, when the new iron bridge arrived.

Mr. HANBURY did not think the meeting quite understood the latter part of Mr. Purdon's resolution.

Mr. PURDON did not wish to be bound down to do nothing more, in case negotiation failed. His object was, to make the two settlements one.

The resolution was here put to the meeting, and 8 hands shown for, and 9 against it. Its supporters, however, contended that it was entitled to the support of the absent voters, under clause 4 of the Rules of Procedure agreed on.

Mr. HOGG contended that it was not competent to Mr. Purdon to bring up the subject; if it had reference to the estimates, these had been voted, and done with. If it had not, if it was an independent subject, no notice had been given of it, as required by clause 2.

Mr. REID said the subject arose out of the report; besides, they had been discussing all sorts of subjects.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that, when accepting the Rules of Procedure the meeting did not bind itself to exclude all subjects of which notice had not been given before hand.

Mr. PURDON insisted that his resolution was as much entitled to the "Aye" votes of absentees, as any of the others which had been passed by their aid.

Mr. HOGG said it should have been put as an amendment on the Budget; and then it would have been lost by these very votes, which would then have counted in favour of the original resolution.

Mr. PURDON said it had been expressly understood, when these Rules of Procedure were adopted, that notice of motions should not necessarily be given at this meeting, otherwise he would have given notice of this motion, yesterday. But it had been expressly understood, that the Rule about absentees being counted as "ayes" should hold good.

The CHAIRMAN agreed, and ruled that the resolution should be held passed.

Mr. J. I. MILLER then proposed, and Mr. HORPUS seconded.

That no negotiation or arrangement as proposed in the previous resolution be conclusively assented to, by the Municipal Council, without further reference to a meeting of Rate-payers.

Mr. PURDON objected that this stultified the previous resolution.

Mr. DIXWELL thought the resolution was useless; the previous one gave no power to conclude. On the contrary, it expressly avoided doing so. Besides the new Council were bound by the accepted estimates.

After much discussion, the Chairman eventually ruled that the present resolution was not contradictory to the previous one; and it was passed.

It was next proposed by Mr. BARBOUR, and seconded by Mr. HANBURY.

That the Council be requested to sketch out an amended code of Rules of Procedure, for discussion and adoption at next general meeting; and that they be recommended to conform themselves to the rules of parliamentary practice.

The CHAIRMAN presumed that there would be no objection as, although the rules might be in themselves good, their working had been certainly found defective.

The resolution was carried *nem. con.*; and the business of the meeting was declared at an end.

Mr. MILLER proposed a very cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, whose able management had so much facilitated the conduct of business; and the meeting separated.

MEETING OF FRENCH RATE-PAYERS.

A meeting of Rate-payers on the French Concession was held on the 27th instant, present M. le Comte Méjan, H. I. M. Consul-General in the Chair, Messrs. Forbes, Groom, Arosenius, Aymeri, members of Council; Cowie, Milne, Millot, Baron, Hennequin, &c., Rate-payers.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the meeting had been called under Art. VII of the Regulations, to receive the Report and Accounts for 1869-70, and the Budget for 1870-71. He called on the Secretary to read these. [Read.]

The CHAIRMAN asked whether any members had any remarks to make, on the Report and Accts. [after a pause], No one offering any observations, the Report would be considered accepted. The Budget had been presented at a previous meeting, and had now been again read. Had any one any observations to offer on it [after a pause], No one offering any observations, the Budget would be considered adopted. The meeting then broke up.

Sporting.

THE S. R. C. REGATTA.

In accordance with the programme published a few days ago, the S. R. C. held some trial eight and four oar races on the river, yesterday afternoon. The weather, which had been overcast all day, held up till the first race was over; but a heavy shower fell directly this was done, and lasted just sufficiently long to render both spectators and competitors uncomfortable, during the four-oar races which followed.

As usual in Shanghai, the start was unpunctual; but the half-hour's delay did not, fortunately, signify. Both races were pulled on nearly low water, with the river perfectly smooth.

The first race was between two eights:—

Dark Blue.	st.	lbs.
Bow. J. A. Harvie.....	10	10
2. J. Buchanan.....	5	4
3. D. Glas.....	11	7
4. E. W. Lessmann.....	12	13
5. R. Mackenzie.....	14	0
6. W. H. Devine.....	11	1
7. E. U. Smith.....	13	11
Stroke. R. W. Little.....	13	9
Cox. B. Palamountain.....	9	2
Light Blue.	st.	lbs.
Bow. A. W. Glennie.....	9	7
2. F. E. Clavssen.....	11	0
3. F. Kroepelin.....	10	7
4. W. E. Stephenson.....	14	4
5. O. Schuffenhauer.....	13	2
6. B. A. Clarke.....	10	8
7. J. H. Scott.....	13	5
Stroke. J. Lindsley.....	11	1
Cox. C. J. Ashley.....	9	8

Dark Blue came first on the ground, pulling a rather quick stroke; followed, about five minutes later, by the *Light Blue* pulling a much slower swing; and these characteristics were maintained throughout the race. A good start was effected—the *Dark* crew having a foot or two advantage which, however, proved immaterial in the race; for, starting at a rattling pace, they gradually increased their lead till, opposite the small iron godown, they were ahead about half a length; half way between it and Lindsay's Wharf, they were clear. *Light Blue* here put on a spurt, but failed to reach their opponents, who afterwards increased their lead, and won by three quarters of a length, clear. No time was, we believe, taken.

Before the second race was started, the rain, which had been threatening all the

day, came on heavily. The boats got into position about 5.15; and got well away together. Lindsley, taking a lesson from the previous race, started with a quick stroke which gave him a slight lead after the first hundred yards, the N.-G. flag also drawing slightly ahead of the *Light Blue*. This order was subsequently maintained throughout—the gap between each boat gradually increasing, till the *Mauve* passed the *Heron*, winners by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a length clear, a length between the second and third.

(1 Mauve.)

Buchanan.....	1
Glennie.....	2
Harvie.....	3
Lindsley.....	4
Ashley.....	Cox.

(2 North-German Colours.)

Kroepelin.....	1
Gipperich.....	2
Schuffenhauer.....	3
Lessmann.....	4
Stave.....	Cox.

(3 Light Blue.)

Glass.....	1
Claussen.....	2
Scott.....	3
Clarke.....	4
Palamountain.....	Cox.

There was a little wild steering in this race, the *Mauve* coxswain first bored in on the middle boat, which gave way slightly and so pressed the 3rd boat. Finding, however, that the latter rather inclined to press against him than to yield, the middle coxswain headed back, and the two sets of oars came into dangerous proximity. No foul however did occur; and the race was pulled pluckily through. The boats seemed to us, placed rather too close to the bank, the extremely shallow water making the position of the inner boat very uncomfortable. At times they felt almost to be going through mud.

A good number of spectators took advantage of the S. S. N. Co.'s courtesy in placing the stmr. *Taslee* at the disposal of members; and many others were present in their own house-boats. The threatening appearance of the weather, no doubt, kept away others who would have enjoyed the sport.

CRICKET.

A Cricket Match between Old Residents v. New was played on Friday and Saturday last week, the former playing one man short. The wickets were pitched at 1.30, and the New went to bat. They were put out for 79, nearly half of which (35) was contributed by one bat, Gore Booth; and the "Old" followed them to the wickets. Wade's bowling on behalf of the "New" men did much execution; and their opponents were eventually disposed of for 86 runs. In the second innings the relations were reversed; the New made 136, nearly half of which (61) was again contributed by one bat, Chambers; and their opponents 92, including 28 by Manson, and 36 by Waller.

The New.

1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Reynell, b. Dent.....	3 not out.....15
St. Croix, b. Waller.....	0 b. Souper.....7
Laidlaw, b. Dent.....	1 b. Souper.....5
Gore Booth, not out.....	35 b. Manson.....18
Percival, b. Dent.....	01 b. w. b. Manson.....1
J. Luchan, c. Dent, b. Dent.....	7 c. Manson b. Manson.....3
Jaffray, c. Manson, b. Dent.....	1.....
Chambers, c. Bullock, b. Waller.....	0 b. Souper.....62
Wade, b. Dent.....	11 b. Waller.....9
Ford, b. Manson.....	11 c. Hearn b. Dent.....1
Head, c. Waller b. Manson.....	0 b. Dent.....0
Bird, b. Manson.....	0.....0
Byes.....	4.....4
Leg Byes.....	2.....2
Wides.....	4.....9
Total.....	79.....134

The Old.

1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Hearn, b. Wade.....	3 b. St. Croix.....3
Souper, b. Wade.....	21 run out b. Wade.....21
Mauson, c. Wade b. Wade.....	5 c. Reynell b. St. Croix.....0
Waller, b. Wade.....	10 c. Chambers b. Wade.....7
Bullock, b. Wade.....	15 b. St. Croix.....8
Prior, b. Wade.....	7 c. Percival b. St. Croix.....8
Dent, b. Percival.....	12 b. St. Croix.....9
Tate, h. w. b. Wade.....	2 b. St. Croix.....12
Meller, not out.....	4.....4
Hollins, run out, b. Wade.....	0 b. Wade.....2
Broom.....	not out.....4
Byes.....	4.....4
Wides.....	3.....3
Leg Byes.....	4.....4
Total.....	86.....92

Law Reports.

H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT.

19th May, 1870.

In consequence of the case *R. v. Ketchil*, reported in our issue of the 18th, Sir E. Hornby delivered the following address, in the Supreme Court, on Wednesday, to a number of Malays.

"I have called you together to explain the fearful risk that Ketchil, a native of Penang, and a countryman of your own, stood in yesterday.

You must not imagine, because the Jury took a most merciful view of his case, that crimes such as he committed will not be punished with the utmost rigour, even with death.

Since I have been here, now nearly five years, you have behaved very well. This offence of Ketchil's is only the second serious crime that I have been called upon to punish. You have shewn, yourselves, a respect for law, and I have every reason to be satisfied with you. I wish you to maintain this reputation.

I wish the Malay race, here, to prove to the people, and to the authorities of other nations, that they are well-conducted and not unworthy subjects of their Queen; and that they are grateful to her for her protection, for she recognizes no difference between them and Englishmen.

I wish you to warn your countrymen, not to imagine, because Ketchil has been treated with great mercy, that they may indulge in drink—be cruel and passionate, and commit crime. Tell them to recollect that they are, here, in a foreign country, and that they must behave well to the native population. That, while Her Majesty protects them when wronged as her subjects, she is bound to punish them when they wrong others; and she will do so. And if she finds, in spite of warnings, they ill-treat and abuse the natives of China, or quarrel amongst themselves, and prove unruly subjects, that she may choose to withdraw her protection, and leave them to be dealt with by the local authorities. Tell them that it is the duty of men to protect women, and not ill-treat them, and that a man who illuses a woman is unfit to be considered as a man. Warn them that I am here to prevent crime, and to punish the guilty. This is the duty which your Queen and my Queen has sent me here to perform, and I will perform it. Tell your countrymen—especially the ignorant and the passionate—that I will not tolerate the use of the knife—that I will punish drunkenness severely, because it leads to crime; and that, if they, in their passion, in their anger, or in revenge shed blood, and death ensue, their lives shall surely pay the forfeit. I wish you to continue to be loyal and well-conducted subjects of our Queen, and to merit the protection that she extends over you all, equally, alike. I ask you the chief men amongst the Malays in China, to warn your countrymen—to tell them I will report you as good subjects so long as I can do so, but if crime increases amongst you, you cannot, you must not believe that your Sovereign will look on without anger."

CIVIL SUMMARY CASES.

May 25th, 1870.

Before G. JAMIESON Esq.

J. G. JARVIS v. H. LAWRENCE.

Payment of Tls. 50 was sought for work done; the objection to the account being that the work had not been completed according

to the verbal contract entered into about it. The prosecutor had engaged to put up an office partition, to which a desk and chit-box were to be affixed. An order was made requiring prosecutor to finish the work in terms of the contract which he admitted; and defendant deposited in Court a cheque for the amount claimed.

GEO. SMITH & Co. v. W. CHESHIRE.
Claim of \$64 for goods.

Vouchers for claim were put in, and as no appearance was entered on the part of defendant, the Court ordered payment within a week.

POLICE COURT.

May 20th, 1870.

Before GEO. JAMIESON, Esq.

R. v. WILLIAM THOMAS (assaulting a mawfoo, and injuring a pony and trap.)

Prisoner, an African, and an inmate of the Sailors' Home, was charged with having, yesterday afternoon, in front of the Home, maliciously damaged Dr. Johnston's pony and carriage, and assaulted the mawfoo.

Prisoner said he had done nothing to the mawfoo; and did not know that the pony was so wild.

The circumstances, as sworn to by several witnesses, were as follows. Dr. Johnston had, while visiting at the Home, left his carriage outside in charge of the mawfoo. Accused came out of the Home, and went and opened the carriage door, saying to the mawfoo he was going to have a ride. The mawfoo endeavoured to prevent him getting in, and told him he had no right to do so, when prisoner struck him on the face. He followed this up by striking the pony several heavy blows, which the animal, a nervous and high tempered one, resented by rearing and kicking. Thomas said he would soon stop its kicking, and struck it again, but this treatment, so far from soothing, frightened the pony; and it continued kicking till it had injured itself so severely that it is likely to be of no more use, besides breaking the carriage and portions of the harness.

A. Robertson, a man of colour, said he had been with Thomas at the time, and that, on seeing the pony standing at the gate, his companion said he was going to have a ride. Witness cautioned him that if he went meddling with the pony he would get into a scrape. Thomas said he wanted to get into a scrape; his money was done, and he had no ship. Witness went into the Home, but returned as he heard the pony kicking. Prisoner was striking it; and had an open jack-knife in his hand. Could not be sure if he struck it with the point of the knife, but the knife was in the hand with which he was hitting the pony.

Dr. Johnston said he was in the house when he heard of the affair. He ran out, and saw the pony standing in the middle of the road, kicking furiously, with the reins hanging over its hind-quarters, and the harness broken. It was cut very badly about the hind legs—the flanks torn, and the pasterns injured. From what he had seen he fancied a tendon was hurt. Mr. Keele had it taken to his own stable to attend it. He might mention that after having done this, Thomas came and consulted him in the Home about a bad tooth, and, little thinking what the man had been up to, witness asked him to come to his house this morning and he would relieve him. Thought the man was quite sober; and that as he must have known who the trap belonged to, the affair showed great malice.

Mr. Bailey, watchman of the Home, saw the whole affair. The man came out of the Home, tried to get into the carriage, struck the mawfoo, and beat the pony. When it was kicking witness ran out to stop it, and prisoner went into the house, seeing Mr. Millar coming.

Chia-ning, the mawfoo, gave his evidence very clearly. He did not think the pony would ever be of much use, as the wounds though they might heal now, would be very apt to open again.

Mr. Kelly said the man had been in the Home since the 11th of May only; had about \$15 when he came, and now had a dollar or two. He was one of the worst characters in the House. The night before last, he had tried to create a disturbance, and break into the shipping clerk's office. They were obliged to confine him to his room, where he kept up a row, and said if he got outside he would cut the livers out of the white men. At the

time of the attack on the mawfoo and pony, prisoner was quite sober. When prisoner was arrested, the black man who appeared as a witness said he heard Thomas say he would do something before the day was done.

His worship said it was the most malicious and causeless injury ever he had heard of. The consequences were bad enough as it was, but might have been much more serious, had the pony got away and run over some people, as he most likely would have done in such a crowded street. He would inflict the greatest punishment he could—that prisoner be kept for six months in prison, with hard labour, and that every alternate week he should have low diet.

May 23rd, 1870.

(Desertion of duty.)

R. Stowell of the "Achilles," charged with deserting from his vessel, was sentenced to forfeit six days' pay, and to pay the costs of summons.

F. Pedro, of the "Rona," brought up on remand, charged by Captain Hutchison with desertion, was sentenced to eight weeks' imprisonment, to reimburse the prosecutor for expenses incurred in hiring a substitute, and the balance of the wages due to him to be forfeited to the crown.

May 25th, 1870.

(Begging, &c.)

John Connor appeared in dock, for the 5th time, charged with begging and making himself a public nuisance. Prisoner had a balance of wages in the hands of the shipping agent, but could not be trusted to expend it.

Mr. Forrest proved the charge—prisoner having come up to him in a defiant manner demanding money, and his persistence was such that he handed the man over to the police.

Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Tapp, the shipping agent, each expressed an opinion that the man's brain was unsound.

His worship ordered prisoner a month in jail, but to be sent home by first opportunity.

Miscellaneous.

We are glad to say that the little steam tug *Rocket*, after various perils from storm and pirates, has at length reached Shanghai safely.

Captain Jeffries, of the brig *Mexicana*, now in port, brought the first direct cargo to Shanghai from London, in a barque named the *Eleanor Russell*, in 1843.

The str. *Nanzing* has made the remarkably quick passage, from Chefoo, of 41 hours. We are afraid to say it is the quickest on record; but it certainly is extremely fast.

The steamer *Chusan* from Hankow, reports having passed the str. *Diomed*, which had been ashore for a short time on the Langshan crossing, and the str. *Oberon*, at anchor a short way this side of the crossing. The ship *Titania* has also passed up the river; she cleared from Osaka for Shanghai, but was picked up by the *Hangchow* at Woosung, and got her papers at Chinkeang.

English Mail papers record the loss of the *Nettie Merryman*, from Shanghai to New York. The steamer *Niger* is loading at Bombay, for China. The P. & O. steamers *Deccan* (3,128 tons), and the *Hindustan* (3,113 tons), will come on to China and Japan for the silk season. The steamer *Nile* had passed through the Suez Canal, and arrived at Aden. She had been five days ashore in the Canal, and had been obliged to discharge a portion of her cargo into lighters, which were towed astern. The M.I. steamer *Imperatrice* had lost all the blades of her screw, and was in dock at Alexandria getting a new screw on. The P. & O. steamer *Nubia* (2,096 tons) had made the passage of the Canal safely, on a draft of 18 feet 11 inches, but was long in getting through, owing to the way being blocked up by steamers.

SHANGHAI, MAY 28, 1870.

IMPORTS—SUNDRIES.

The publication of 19th was a Mail issue, we have now to present a few remarks in the intermediate publication. The English Mail of the 8th April arrived here early on Sunday, the 22nd, with telegrams to 1st May, since when telegrams by Grant's Kiachita line to 3rd May have been received. Silk quoted in better favour; but Tea large sales at reduced values. Fair Common Congou 11d. The import Market has been dull, and last advices from the North are not encouraging. Great and general satisfaction is felt at the intelligence received by last Mail, that the Chinese will not be permitted to have a Consul at Hongkong, and that there is little chance of the Convention in its present form being ratified. The Hankow Tea Market has been opened with Kiukiang tea, at rates laying down in Shanghai about 2s. 3d. @ 2s. 6d., some 10 per cent higher than last year. The quality is said to be good as regards flavour, but as usual strength is wanted. The *Titania* has gone up the river to load for London. The arrivals consist in, on the 21st, the *Flying Spur* from London; *Ceara*, from Sydney; *Argonaut*, from Newcastle, N.S.W.; *Francis Henty*, from Swan river; 23rd, *White Adder*, from London; 26th, *Wild Deer* and *Weymouth*, from London. Departures, confined to coasters and river boats.

The weather variable, some days clear with cool breeze, others wet and close.

PIECE GOODS.—The only noticeable feature in our Import Piece Goods market, since the departure of the mail, has been the development of the demand for T-CLOTHS anticipated in our last issue. Sales on a large scale have resulted, but only the very best kinds have been dealt in, and prices show but little change. The dealers are now waiting for further advices from the north. If favourable, and Importers are as willing to meet the market, business of a more satisfactory character will ensue. For GREY and WHITE SHIRTINGS a moderate enquiry at former quotations has existed. The best chop of ENGLISH JEANS has been enquired for, at a slight advance, but holders are very firm for a further rise in value, and hence the business has been checked. Americans of best quality have been placed at 2s. 2.65 and 2.70 per piece. DRILLS and the other descriptions of cotton manufactures have been comparatively neglected, and previous prices have been barely maintained.

In WOOLLENS there is no change to report. The sales have been few and trifling, and the enquiry has been of the weakest kind.

P.S.—Since writing the above, Grey Shirtings are rather weaker. A large sale of Gentian Shirtings is reported at 2s. 2.40; the lowness of the price would indicate some inferiority in the goods. An enquiry for H H Scarlet Long Ells has manifested itself.

Annexed are to-day's quotations:—

SPANISH STRIPES, C.P.H.—

Scarlet	Ƴ yd. 0.49 to
Dark Blue	" 0.50 "
Orange	" 0.45 "
Gentian	" 0.49.5. "
Green	" 0.50 "
Ash	" 0.45 "
White	" 0.45 "
Purple	" 0.45 "
Black	" 0.51 "
Sky Blue	" " "
Brown	" 0.45 "

LONG ELLS, C.P.H.—

Scarlet	Ƴ pc. 5.70 to 5.75
Dark Blue	" 5.90 "
Orange	" 5.40 "
Gentian	" 5.65 "
Green	" 6.20 "
Ash	" " "
White	" " "
Purple	" 5.80 "
Black	" 5.40 "
Sky Blue	" " "
Brown	" " "

CAMLETS, C.P.H.—

Scarlet	pc. 12.20 to	.....
Dark Blue	pc. 12.00	.....
Yellow	pc. 11.90	12.00
Orange	pc. 12.30	.....
Gentian	pc. 12.25	.....
Green	pc. 10.00	.....
Ash	pc. 11.00	.....
White	pc. 10.70	.....
Purple	pc. 10.25	10.30
Black	pc. 10.25	10.30
Sky Blue	pc. 10.25	10.30
Brown	pc. 10.25	10.30

FIGURED ORLEANS—

Scarlet	pc. 4.00 to	4.15
Dark Blue	pc. 2.60	2.80
Orange	pc. 3.25	3.35
Gentian	pc. 4.20	.....
Green	pc. 3.20	3.30
Ash	pc. 3.15	3.35
White	pc. 3.60	3.75
Purple	pc. 2.95	3.25
Black	pc. 3.80	4.00
Sky Blue	pc. 4.25	4.50
Brown	pc. 3.80	4.00
Lavender	pc. 4.25	4.50
Mauve	pc. 4.25	4.50

STRAITS PRODUCE.—No change of importance can be noted on this occasion; a cargo of Sandalwood, just in from Swan River, has tended to slightly depress that market.

SAPAN AND SANDALWOOD, are in small enquiry for the River ports at low rates.

TIN.—A further decline of 5 mace per picul can be noted.

PEPPER.—The demand for the River has stopped and quotations are nominal.

SUGAR.—Continues to be shipped to Hankow and ports, and a better demand is looked for when money becomes cheaper with the natives.

METALS.—IRON.—The Market continues extremely quiet, and not a single transaction has taken place since our last report.

Quotations are nominally unchanged.

LEAD.—Has slightly improved in value, no sales can be quoted, but holders are firmer in their demands; the arrival of two London ships with heavy lots may, however, have a bad effect.

COALS.—Market is generally very quiet, and rates for all kinds have been about the same as last quotations.

The arrivals have been "Ceasa" with 265 tons Bull's; "Argonaut," 1,100 tons Newcastle, and Chas. Ludovic 500 tons Japan.

Sales were Bull's at Tls. 5.50, Newcastle Tls. 5.00, and Japan Tls. 4.40 per ton from ship's side.

FREIGHTS.—The market as yet has shewn no activity, and but little can with any certainty be advised as to Freight for Teas. The rates are likely to be £3.10 for London, and £4 for New York for the coming season's first exports.

In Coastwise charters unchanged market.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

Tls. 75.60 EQUAL MEX. \$100.

COTTON PIECE GOODS:

G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS,	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
38½ yds. 39 in. 7 lbs.	pc. 1.95 to	2.02
8½ to 8½ lbs.	pc. 2.27	2.31
9 lbs.	pc. 2.38	2.45
10 lbs.	pc. 2.70	2.90
9½ lbs.	pc. 2.70	2.90

G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS.

40 yds. 36 in. 52 reed.	pc. 1.95	1.98
56 Reed	pc. 2.15	2.25
60	pc. 2.25	2.30
64	pc. 2.38	2.43
66 to 72 reed	pc. 2.40	2.60
DUTCH SHIRTINGS	pc. 2.15	2.20

AMERICAN DRILLS.

40 yds. 30 in. 15 lbs. per piece 3.55, 3.70

AMERICAN JEANS.

30 yds. 30 in. 8½ lbs. per piece 2.65, 2.75

AMERICAN SHEETINGS.

40 yds. 40 in. 15 lbs. per piece , ...

ENGLISH DRILLS.

40 yds. 30 in. 14½ lbs. per piece 3.30, 3.40

ENGLISH JEANS, 8½ lbs., 2.25, 2.32

ENGLISH SHEETINGS, 3.35, 3.60

DUTCH DRILLS.

30 inch. 40 yds. per piece 3.10, 3.20

DUTCH JEANS.

30 inch. 30 yds. per piece 2.20, 2.35

T-CLOTHS—6lbs., 24

yds. 32 in Ordinary	per piece	1.38	1.45
7 lbs. do. do.	pc.	1.55	1.65
6 lbs. Mex.	pc.	1.60	1.63
7 lbs.	pc.	1.68	1.82
8 to 8½ lbs.	pc.	1.95	2.14
	pc.	X X	2.40

HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue—P doz.

Brown	pc.	0.55	0.65
White FIGURED SHIRTINGS	pc.	0.43	0.48
Dyed	pc.	2.15	2.25
	pc.	2.85	3.00

BROCADES—

White 40 yds	pc.	2.20	2.25
Dyed	pc.	3.10	3.20
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.	pc.	4.40	4.60
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	pc.	2.90	3.00

CHINTZ—

Assorted	pc.	1.35	1.70
Blue	pc.	1.35	1.40
Brown	pc.	1.30	1.40
Scarlet	pc.	1.70	1.80
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	pc.	2.20	2.35
Do. Best	pc.	2.55	3.00

VELVETS—

Black, 22 in.	pc.	0.15	0.17
Blue, 22 in.	pc.	.....	.....

VELVETEENS—

Black, 18 in.	pc.	1.2½	1.4½
26 in.	pc.	0.18	0.20

DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in.	pc.	1.30	1.40
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.	pc.	0.90	1.00

CAMLETS, English—

S, 56 yds.	pc.		
S S	pc.	11.00	12.00
S S S	pc.	9.50	10.00

SPANISH STRIPES

.....	pc.	0.48	0.52
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MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT

CLOTH	pc.	0.90	1.50
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LONG ELLS—

Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	pc.	5.90	6.00
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C P H	pc.	5.70	5.75
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Assorted, H H	pc.	5.60	5.70
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C P H	pc.	5.70	5.80
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LASTINGS, 30 yds.	pc.	9.00	10.25
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GRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	pc.	4.50	6.80
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GRAPE LUSTRES	pc.	3.45	3.75
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ORLEANS—

Figured, 30 yds.	pc.	3.30	3.45
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Plain, 30 yds.	pc.	3.30	3.70
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IRON—

Nail Rod small sizes	pc.	2.30	2.40
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Fair to good assortments.	pc.	2.10	2.25
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Hoop	pc.	2.00	
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Flat and Round	pc.	2.00	2.20
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LEAD	pc.	4.40	4.50
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TIN PLATES	pc.	5.00	5.20
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STEEL	pc.	3.00	3.15
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FLINTS	pc.	0.55	0.60
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WINDOW GLASS	pc.	2.00	2.20
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PEPPER—

Black	pc.	8.00	8.20
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White	pc.	9.50	10.00
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BETEL NUT—

Cochin China	pc.	2.50	3.00
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Singapore	pc.	1.80	2.40
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RATTANS—

Straits, common	pc.	2.60	2.80
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Banjermassing	pc.	3.50	
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SAPAN WOOD—

3 pieces weighing 1 picul.	pc.	2.85	
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6 a 7	pc.	1.75	2.00
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SANDAL WOOD—

Best picked	pc.	3.80	
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South Sea Island	pc.	3.40	
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Malabar	pc.	13.00	14.00
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MANGROVE BARK—

Singapore and Penang	pc.	1.00	1.30
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Siam	pc.		
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TIN—

Straits	pc.	17.25	18.00
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Malacca	pc.	24.50	
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RICE—

Arracan and Rangoon	pc.		
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Siam, Cargo	pc.	1.00	1.20
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good to finest white	pc.		
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Saigon	pc.	1.20	
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Bengal, com. to middling	pc.	1.50	
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good to fine	pc.	1.20	1.60
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Chinese	pc.	1.30	
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Japan	pc.		
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SUGAR—

Black, Swatow & Amoy	pc.	3.40	3.40
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Formosa	pc.	2.60	3.10
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Brown, Hainan	pc.	3.20	3.30
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Formosa & Amoy	pc.	2.95	3.00
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Swatow	pc.	3.10	3.20
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Canton	pc.	3.20	3.50
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Manila	pc.	3.20	3.00
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White, common to fair	pc.	4.00	4.30
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medium	pc.	5.00	5.10
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fine to finest	pc.	7.00	7.50
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OPIUM.—*Malwa*.—We have a very dull business to report in this description. Since the mail steamer arrived with another full supply, rates have been weaker, and sales made of new cargo at Tls. 475, and of good old at Tls. 480; which may be called our present rate. With the continued bad advices from Tientsin and outports generally, there seems but little chance of any immediate improvement.

Patna.—Owing to a little better news from Hongkong improved slightly, and sales of ready cargo were made at Tls. 375, and on time Tls. 373 to 374. Our market is, however, slightly weaker again, and we quote the former Tls. 372 to 373, and on time Tls. 370 per chest.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—There has been nothing done in our Tea market since our last issue, and all the interest has been concentrated on the progress of affairs at Hankow.

The market at that port was opened on the 19th, by the purchase of about 20,000 ½-chests Ningchows represented by musters from Kiukiang. Business has since continued to be done, and extreme prices have been paid for Ningchows. On the 24th May, the market was much quieter, and Teamen were willing to accept Tls. 1 a Tls. 2 per picul decline.

Prices paid have been:—

Ningchows—Shanghai—Tls. 38 @ 43½ or 2/2 @ 2/5 ½ lb.

Oonfas—Hankow—

Tls. 31 @ 32 or 2/1 @ 2/2 ..

Oopacks—Hankow—

Tls. 30 @ 32 or 2/0 @ 2/2 ..

Settlements altogether are estimated for the week at 16,000 chests and 27,000 ½-chests. No Teas have as yet been sent down to Shanghai.

SILK.—The Season of 1869-70 has closed with an Export showing a decrease upon previous year's of about 4,000 Bales. From the various producing districts more definite advices have been received; the first crop (which has now been gathered) is reported short, and it is confidently stated by the natives that our total export for coming Season cannot exceed over 42,000 Bales, or rather less than last year's. The markets are reported opened in the interior at the equivalent of Tls. 520 per picul, laid down in Shanghai for "Red Peacock" Tsaltees, and the Chinese appear very sanguine of obtaining Tls. 600 or higher for crop 3 Tsaltees, these rates give a cost of 27/6 and 32/0, against values of 27/0 and 31/6.

The small musters of Tsaltee shown on this Market, compare favorably with last Season's samples in color and quality; size cannot be judged of until Silk in bulk arrives, due in about 10 to 14 days.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

There has been very little business done during the week. A few Bank bills have been sold at 6s. 0½d. Private 6s. 1d. Hongkong, Bank 24½; private 25. Rupees 310, offered. Money very scarce and interest high.

On London—Per Tael.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 6s. 0d. @ 6s. 0½d.
Credits, " " 6s. 0½d. @ 6s. 0½d.
Documentary and other " " " " " "

Bills, 6 months' sight.....6s. 1d.

On Paris—

Bank, 6 months' sight.....fcs. 7.55.

Docy, " " " " " " fcs. 7.65.

On Calcutta—

Bank Bills, 3 days' sight...Rs. 310 @ 311.

On Bombay—

Bank Bills, 3 days' sight...Rs. 310 @ 311.

On Hongkong—

Bank Bills, 3 days' sight...24½ ½ cent. disct.

Private, 15 days' sight.....25 " "

BULLION.

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 166.00 per bar of 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.50 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—75.40; CAROLUS.—76.80.

COPPER CASH.—1,560 per Tael.

Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1869.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclaesd.	Sorta.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			417,505.22½	6,000.94	..	424,023.03½	15,874.00	1,042.51	23,020.83	9,101.51	1,043.59	6,053.73½	23,385.19½	80,488.75
		Total.....	417,505.22½	6,000.94	..	424,023.03½	15,874.00	1,042.51	23,020.83	9,101.51	1,043.59	6,053.73½	23,385.19½	80,488.75

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclaesd.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorta.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			1,302.52	30.05	..	1,300.17	4,188.05	60,041.30½	9,344.10½	118.57	4,074.02	13,331.16	20,832.23½	118,459.59
Golden Age.....	May 11		..	..	..	..	..	1.27½	0.75	..	..	0.44	0.47	2.03½
		Total.....	1,302.52	30.05	..	1,300.17	4,188.05	60,042.60½	9,344.91½	118.57	4,074.02	13,331.60	20,832.70½	118,462.62½

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclaesd.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Brick.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			23,257.47	434.88	21,941.33	45,633.68	497.49	182.07	1,849.41	1,021.91	..	83.01	45.77	3,472.67
Phase	May 17		..	..	..	..	..	..	30.31	..	..	..	..	50.31
		Total.....	23,257.47	434.88	21,941.33	45,633.68	497.49	182.07	1,879.72	1,021.91	..	83.01	45.77	3,508.88

SILK.

	To GREAT BRITAIN.	To MADAGASCAR.	To AMERICA.	To HONGKONG & COAST PORTS.	TOTAL CHINA.	JAPAN TRANSHIPPED.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales,	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
Total as per last Report	80,296	6,842	1,016	1,894	36,478	354	80,832
Subsequent Shipments	68	105	5	1	254	56	..
	68	10				57	
Total	80,429	6,957	1,021	1,895	36,732	446	40,178

COTTON

Ship.	Cleared.	HONGKONG.			COAST PORTS.			JAPAN.			TOTAL.
		Export	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Picula.
Total as per last Report.....		682.80	"	200.00	45,044.22	920.00	"	84,818.42	"	"	82,335.44
Lianore	May 10	"	"	"	205.00	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dronning Louise	" 20	"	"	"	6.30	"	"	70.50	"	"	300.80
Newcastle	" 25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total.....		682.80	"	200.00	45,155.52	920.00	"	84,887.92	"	"	82,926.24

OPTUM

OPIMUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST MAY, 1870.

IMPORTED.

	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PEBBIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	90	90.00	"	"	"	"	5	5.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	14	14.00	"	"	"	"	"	"
Imported direct to the shore	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total.....	110	110.00	"	"	"	"	5	5.00
Imported from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	37	17.00	37	176.40	37	44.40	1	1.09

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.		Chinkiang.		Kinkiang.		Hankow.		Chiofoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Hongkong.		Total.	
		Chita.	Wght.	Chita.	Wght.	Chita.	Wght.	Chita.	Wght.	Chita.	Wght.	Chita.	Wght.	Chita.	Wght.	Chita.	Wght.	Chita.	Wght.
.....	.....	61	61.00	11	11.00	90	90.00	20	20.00	151	151.00	150	150.00	93	93.00	583	583.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	9	10.80	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	8	8.60	15	18.00	58	63.60	.....	.....
.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4.80	..	..	14	10.80	..	..	25	30.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1.00	..	..	1	1.00	..	..	..	..	3	8.00	..	2	..	..	20	24.00
.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7.00
.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....	.....	101	102.80	11	11.00	92	92.20	24	24.80	153	153.40	160	153.40	110	113.00	25	30.00	668	680.00
.....	.....	Total.....																	

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June 1869, to 25th May, 1870.

Adamson, Bell and Co.	70
Barnet and Co.	2,463
Birley, Worthington and Co.	2,027
W. Birt.	114
Bland, J.	320
Blum, Brothers.	235
Borneo Co.	100
Borntraeger and Co.	545
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	227
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	753
Bower, Hanbury and Co.	1,822
Brand, Monro and Co.	3,950
Bradwell, Bloor and Co.	23
Bull, Purdon and Co.	8
Carter and Co.	1,714
Chapman, King and Co.	512
Chinese to coast Ports.	122
Coutts and Co.	122
Cumine and Co.	522
Dickinson and Co.	213
Fogg and Co.	106
Framjee, Hormusjee and Co.	50
Gamwell, F. R.	1,359
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	1,790
Gilman and Co.	1,127
Glover, Dow and Co.	221
Gutschow and Co.	241
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	760
Helbling and Co.	866
Hogg, Brothers.	765
Holliday, Wise and Co.	10
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	799
Jarvie, John, and Co.	1,806
Meynard and Co.	20
Milsom and Tod.	919
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	1,023
Parsees.	91
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	164
Reid and Co.	54
Reiss and Co.	178
Russell and Co.	2,559
Remé, Wm. and Co.	773
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	232
Sassoon and Co., E.D., ...	46
Sayn, H.	113
Scheibler, Matthaei and Co.	1,073
Seare, Essex and Co.	396
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	1,017
Siemssen and Co.	954
Skeggs and Co.	1,801
Smith, Archer & Co.	244
Textor and Co.	1,524
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	1,179
Trautmann and Co.	269
Westall, Brand and Co.	239
Sundries.	2,807

Total Bales. 42,933

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Shantung" from Yokohama—Mrs. Watson, and Rev. Mr. Hall. Per P. & O. Str. "Bombay" from Hongkong—His Excellency A. Patkoth, Count de Fé, brother, Secretary and servant, Signor Ossa, Mr. and Mrs. Braga and family, Mr. and Mrs. Pereira, Messrs. Davidson, Falconer, Monro, Canny, Bull, Chalker, Christensen, Xavier, Wheeley, and 85 Chinese. Per "Rona" from Hankow—Mr. Littledale, and 11 Chinese. Per "United Service" from Hongkong—Capt. James, Messrs. Crawford, F. B. Johnson, Smith, and Reeves. Per "Chusan" from Hankow—Mr. M. A. Jenkins. From Chin-kiang—Mr. W. G. Stronach. Per "China" from Hongkong—The Spanish Consul, and Mr. Nissen. Per "Venus" from Hongkong—Mr. H. C. Low, and 112 Chinese. Per "Oregonian" from Japan—Messrs. J. F. H. Trautmann, H. Long, A. Anderson, C. M. Donaldson, A. Funk, W. H. Macomber, G. B. Cadell, J. M. Taylor, C. Hay, Robertson, and 8 Europeans. Per "Sin Nanzing" from Tientsin—Mr. Dunn, and 28 Chinese. From Chefoo—Mrs. Rennie and servt., and Mr. Bean.

DEPARTED.—Per "Cadiz" for Southampton—Capt. and Mrs. Murton, 3 children and servant; Capt. and Mrs. Appel, 1 child and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Bending, and Mr. W. Howie. For Hongkong—Messrs. J. E. Cooke, W. Lang, and 12 Seamen. Per "Shanse" for Chefoo—Mr. Westall, and 2 French Sailors. Per "Hanchow" for Chinkeang—Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner. Per "Chu-Kiang" for Hong-

kong—Mr. and Mrs. Keswick. Per "Costa Rica" for Yokohama—Baron G. de Suoy, Messrs. H. Leonard, Sandford, and Spears. For Hiogo—Mr. A. Davis. For Nagasaki—Messrs. J. H. La Fourge, H. Schiff, and Fiske. Per "Dragon" for Tientsin—Mr. Allen. Per "United Service" for Hongkong—Messrs. W. G. Stronach, Seddall, T. Pearson, and 14 Europeans. Per "Venus" for Hongkong—Messrs. Towell, J. M. Forbes, Crawford, and Rowett. Per "Manchu" for Tientsin—The Spanish Minister, Signor Ossa, Messrs. Dow, Leonard, and Pope.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

(WOOSUNG.)

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Water on Bar.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
May 19 L.W.	h. m.	f. in.	S.S.E.	3	b	30.01	73
" 19 H.W.	3.24	12.05	S.E. by S.	3	b	30.00	73
" 20 L.W.	0.14	12.10	"	5	c	29.95	74
" 20 H.W.	4.27	10.04	"	6	c	29.92	72
" 21 L.W.	4.56	21.05	S.E.	5	r	29.90	67
" 21 H.W.	0.54	13.09	S.E. by S.	4	r	29.92	72
" 22 L.W.	5.23	21.03	E.S.E.	5	r	29.97	69
" 22 H.W.	1.52	14.05	"	6	r	29.95	70
" 23 L.W.	6.14	21.08	E. N.E.	3	r	29.91	63
" 23 H.W.	2.52	15.03	N.E.	7	r	29.97	65
" 24 L.W.	7.46	20.04	N.E. by N.	3	b	30.02	66
" 24 H.W.	3.58	14.03	"	3	c	30.02	70
" 25 L.W.	8.46	19.11	N.E.	2	b	30.09	70
" 25 H.W.	5.04	13.08	"	2	b	30.05	70

EXPLANATION.
F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. cloud; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over east (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA

HERALD AND S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50; Three Months, Taels 3.50;—all payable in advance. Credit price, Taels 15 per Annum. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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24ja-71 21 January 25th, 1870.

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BY THE USE OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

If your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is every thing; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over-indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to all,
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff-joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience.

tf 41

1870.

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Capital £1,000,000
(one million sterling.)

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London, E. C.

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Chairman and Managing Director,
JAMES THOMSON, Esq.

Colonel the Hon. H. B. DALZELL.
RICHARD H. GLYN, Esq.
J. CARRINGTON PALMER, Esq.
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JOHN STEWART, Esq.
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